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Labor Splits Into Factions To Unionize Mass Industries; Goal Is Considered Decisive

Organized Workers Hew New Trail—Much Is Centered on Result

Enters Field Not Yet Within Fold

A. F. of L. and United Mine Workers Are Arrayed on Opposing Sides

The opening of a campaign for the industrial rather than craft unionization of the mass-production industries in the Midwest, yesterday, by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the vigorous discussion in Miami today, by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of the question of craft or industrial unionism, makes particularly pertinent this, the first of three articles on the subject by a Monitor Staff Correspondent.

By Frederic W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—In its dispute over the organizing of workers in the mass production industries, labor is speeding along a road it has never traveled.

Organized labor has rarely assumed such risk or played for such a prize. If it succeeds in the great non-union industries of America—automobiles, steel, rubber, aluminum ware, radios, chemicals, cement—it will become immeasureably more powerful. Should it fail, it is likely to be thrown back on itself, weakened by division.

Already split on policy and on leadership, labor, in preparing for battle with the largest manufacturing corporations in the land, is expected to meet such resistance to trade union organization as it seldom has encountered.

Task Is Doubly Difficult

To add to labor's hazards, its principal task in the mass-production industries will be to enlist the semiskilled workers and the common laborers—the most difficult class of employees to unite in a union. The skilled tradesmen respond to organization more readily than the unskilled the world over.

For labor's advantage, the friendliness of the New Deal to labor has given such governmental aid as labor has never had before. Legislation, particularly the NRA, has assisted organization.

In anticipation of the struggle which seems to be forecast in leading industries, it may be worth while to scan the questions of labor leadership and policy from labor's standpoint.

Has Long Known the Need

Of the need of organizing the mass production and other large scale industries, labor has long been convinced. In the other camp the employers not only have held an opposite determination but have been largely able to enforce it.

The ability of these corporations to stave off the unions has raised tormenting quanderies for the American Federation of Labor, the national organization of the trade union movement. To name five:

1. As the steel, motor, rubber and other great nonunion industries are strongholds of opposition to organized labor, they cast their influence beyond the gates of their own plants, and, as labor sees it, threaten the labor movement.

Fear Radical Invasion

2. If the conservative trade unions do not try to organize these industries, the radicals will seek to

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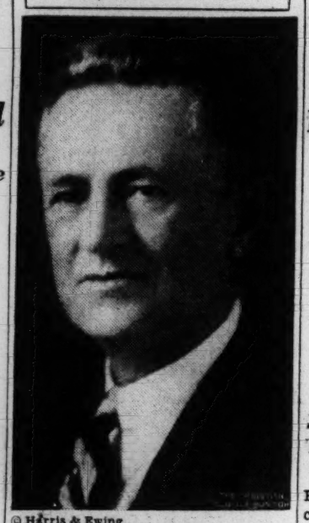
Succeeds Lewis



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Felix Knight

President of Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, Elected at Miami Convention to A. F. of L. Vice-Presidency to Succeed John L. Lewis, Miners' Head, Who Resigned

Lewis Opens Fire In His Battle For Industrial Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP)—John P. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, launched his crusade for industrial unionism last night with an attack on the Supreme Court and a warning that labor might need to muster its full political power to "secure legislative and perhaps constitutional sanctions for its economic program."

Mr. Lewis also denounced major automobile companies and the American Federation of Labor executive council in his speech before more than 2000 auto workers. Earlier he addressed more than 3000 rubber workers at Akron.

The miners' leader pictured industrial unionism as the only labor force effective enough to break the "financial and industrial dictatorship which has ruled America for three decades" since the craft unions were "without any real footing in our mass-production enterprises."

He said a majority of the Supreme Court was seeking "through

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Nothing But a Phrase Emerges at Session Of Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The Supreme Court today produced nothing but a phrase.

The hearing room of the magnificent new Temple of Justice was crowded today in expectation of a Tennessee Valley Authority decision. High government officials and constitutional authorities were among the crowd that discreetly packed the marble hall in dignified excitement.

The crier, in formal clothes, gave a sharp rap and all stood, awaiting the arrival of the court, and the ancient announcement of "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" But the court did not appear.

The silence became embarrassing when the crier, T. E. Waggman, broke through his judicial calm, and blurted out in an informal, conversational voice:

"Somebody pushed the wrong button!"

The dignified crowd seated itself.

When the court actually came, there was no TVA decision. The crier explained afterward that some mix-up had occurred in the newly installed electrical device by which the approach of the court is heralded.

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Boston Starts Digging Still Short of Kit

More Than 3000 Men Are Given Shovels and Set at Clearing Streets of Snow

Boston Today—*also sees* — Houghton-Dutton store given permission to liquidate after long retail career—Curley stop "work and wages" for 6000 until spring—Robert Frost appointed Charles Eliot Norton lecturer at Harvard—WPA announce free music instruction for those on relief.

***Snow*—Boston Goes To Work Minus New Kit**

They handed 3500 men shovels in Boston today and set them to work clearing streets of 12½ inches of snow—mute but vivid witness of the season's first blizzard which howled out of the Northwest yesterday.

Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of the public works department, estimated the snow removal would cost Boston $200,000.

Contractors had 400 trucks, 200 plows and 20 snow loaders on the job and wished they had the 125 new trucks, 17 snow loaders and 12 sand spreaders that are included in the $673,000 worth of new snow removal equipment which the city needs but which was the subject of court action today.

Even while 2000 extra men at 50 cents an hour were hired to augment the Public Works Department's 800 men and 700 WPA workers, Judge Alonzo R. Weed in the Superior Court in Boston heard pleas of a taxpayers group that the city be restrained in buying the snow equipment. They contend the city did not award orders to lowest bidders.

Principal traffic arteries in Boston and the Commonwealth were clear early this morning. Temperatures rose only one degree from a low last night of 16. This kept the snow dry and made it easy to handle.

The Associated Press reported 12 fatalities in the New England area as a result of the storm which was general along the upper Atlantic seaboard. At Springfield the weather station reported the heaviest storm in 36 years while Portland, Maine, found itself buried beneath 15 inches of snow just as citizens were congratulating themselves as were Boston residents on having missed 27 consecutive storms this winter.

The snow and 40 mile-an-hour gale did not reach Cape Cod until

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

New Step Taken to Save States From Federal Encroachment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Procedure to retard the drift toward centralization of state powers in the Federal Government was initiated here last week in behalf of the states.

Recognizing that the states must make greater use of their authority to keep it from being drained away by Congress, the executive committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws took action looking to the better preservation of state prerogatives.

The committee recommended that the conference held the states by study of where there is most need of teamwork between states and by drafting legislation required for joint action.

See Hope in AAA Decision

This succor for states' rights derives special significance from the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the AAA, in which the court declared that federal legislation to regulate and control farm production "invades the reserved rights of the states" and lies "beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government," also that the Constitution gives no warrant whereby the independence of the individual states might be "obliterated" and the United States "converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every state."

Over Long Period

Nevertheless, the executive committee of the uniform law commissioners, who are in touch with state legislatures throughout the United States, discerned that the absorption of state authority by the Federal Government has been going on so continuously for so many years that the process virtually amounts to amending the Constitution.

The states have immense powers reserved and guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution, as the AAA decision emphasized, but are making little effort to safeguard these powers from federal encroachment.

Criticism of States Mounts

Criticism of the states' failure to act, leaving the door open for the National Government to attempt to step in, has been swelling during the last few years and came to a minor climax after the Supreme Court's NRA decision.

What has to some extent held the states back has been that the problems are broader than those of any single state; that therefore the co-operation of a number of states has to be obtained.

Interstate compacts have recently been promoted to bring the states together for common action. These agreements find their warmest sponsorship in New England.

Co-operation between the states can be reached either through compacts to which states become parties, or by another route—the adoption of

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Methodists Decry Class War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — The Methodist Federation of Social Service is out today with an appeal to local communities to put a stop to "terroristic" acts of violence against workers and unemployed and inferring that unless they are stopped, serious consequences may be expected.

"The whole record shows clearly that the struggle between the privileged and the under-privileged in this country is rapidly and generally developing into violent action," it declares.

The appeal is based on a report of a survey in the East, the Middle West, the South and the West by Dr. Harry F. Ward and Miss Winnifred L. Chappell, secretaries of the federation, who hold that "civil liberties in this country reached a low ebb" in 1935.

"Fear of Change"

"The situation is different from the frontier fighting on both sides in the early days of American industrial warfare," the report says. "It is motivated not only by a desire to stop the workers from organizing and getting more pay, but also by fear of impending social change.

"At least 73 workers, share-croppers, Negroes, were killed in economic struggles and lynchings during the year. No employers. Workers carried deadly weapons only in rare cases, and then shooting only after being attacked."

The report reviews briefly cases of violence in Wierton, W. Va., Rutland, Vt., Brooklyn, Decatur, Ill., Lowndes County, Ala., Houston, Texas, and Seattle.

"Condoning of Violence"

"The condoning by the authorities of violence against radicals by lawless bands, their participation in it, was an accompaniment of the rise to power of Fascism in Italy, in Germany and in Japan," the report continues.

"What are the religious people who know that violence is wrong going to do about this? Are they going to take action to stop in their local communities the violence that is now being used against the poor and the weak before it produces, as it has always done in history, counter-violence against the oppressors? Or are they going to stay comfortably by their firesides and in their churches and talk in abstract terms about violence and the ethics of the Gospels?"

Martial Law Declared In Indiana Shirt Strike

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 20 (AP)—A clash between striking shirt makers and nonunion workers today at the factory of M. Fine & Sons, resulted in the declaration of martial law in two southern Indiana counties by Gov. Paul V. McNutt.

Indiana national guardsmen were ordered into Floyd and Clark counties, to preserve order around the Fine factories at New Albany and Jeffersonville.

The order of the troops followed a clash this morning at the Fine plant in this city in which several women were injured slightly. Plant officials decided to abandon efforts to reopen immediately the plant which has been closed 14 weeks following a wage dispute.

The plant, operated by the same company at Jeffersonville, a few miles from here, reopened this morning.

Representatives of the strikers said a 40 per cent wage reduction caused their walkout. Since beginning of the dispute many workers have joined the United Garment Workers of America and have demanded union recognition.

League Resumes Peace Efforts

Refugee and Danzig Issues Among Problems Up for Consideration

Atmosphere Changed

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 20—The limelight is again switching onto activities of the League of Nations which, in recent weeks, has for varied reasons been compelled to slacken its efforts to find a solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and to mark time.

The session of the League Council which opened today will not only resume deliberations on how to bring the East African war to an end but will, among other questions, decide on the advisability of an inquiry into the critical situation in Danzig and consider ways to improve the condition of refugees of many nationalities who are seriously increasing in number.

The original set of sanctions against Italy, including the withholding of credits, prohibition of the export of arms, embargo on key products and a boycott on Italian goods is regarded as operating according to plan despite a few defections. It was considered necessary to observe the effect of these restraints before resorting to further measures.

Date Held in Abeyance

But oil, iron, coal and other necessaries of war are theoretically banned by the League resolution, and it merely remains to fix the actual date of enforcement.

It is on this problem, especially that of oil sanctions, that chief attention has turned. In December it appeared almost certain that supplies would be cut off, but then began a series of untoward incidents.

Fiasco on Peace Plan

It was suddenly revealed that Sir Samuel Hoare of Britain and Premier Pierre Laval of France had arranged peace terms giving Italy control of half of Ethiopia. So loud was the public outcry that the British Foreign Secretary was obliged to resign and the plan was dropped. But the zeal for sanctions which united 50 nations was chilled and the oil sanction indefinitely postponed.

Now with the meeting of the Council the subject is uppermost again. It is contended in League circles that nothing should prevent application of the oil sanctions, however belated, to this anti-war decision. Nevertheless arguments are put forward for further delay.

What Will Congress Do?

The first argument is that the intentions of the United States, despite President Roosevelt's address, are not sufficiently clarified. What will Congress do and when? Until there is positive assurance that Italy will not be furnished with oil by America it is held to be useless for European countries to withhold supplies.

Paradoxically there is no discrimination at Washington between victim and aggressor, and the proposed restrictions of exports to normal quantities are used against oil sanctions.

Italy Well Supplied

Secondly it is freely affirmed that Italy has now acquired large stocks and with some bootlegging can carry on its campaign until it is automatically halted by the rainy season. Water rather than oil is now perplexing Italy. If this be true it doesn't appear a good reason for selling more oil to Italy, but for what it is worth the ineffectiveness of the oil sanction at this stage is urged.

Thirdly it is obvious that early enthusiasm has been broken by doubts raised about British leader-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Stanley M. Bruce

Australian Delegate, Who Presides Over New League Council Session

Setback Over Hoare-Laval Plan Complicates Eden's Task

Paris Crisis Is Factor

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Jan. 20

King George—Prayers for Recovery in All Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sandringham, Eng.— While earnest prayers for the recovery of King George were reported from all parts of the empire and the world, a Council of State was appointed to carry on the royal duties for the duration of the King's illness. According to constitutional procedure, as in the King's last illness, the Privy Council came from London, met in an adjoining room to the royal bedroom, and designated the Queen and the royal sons as the Council of State. The appointment order was signed by the King: "George, R. I."

Meanwhile, "God Save the King" was fervently sung or prayers offered, from the group of children outside Buckingham Palace to the synagogues of Palestine, in Patrick Henry's church in Virginia and in churches "from Halifax to Victoria." These accounts, along with innumerable others taken from the busy telegraph wires, found their summary in the words of Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada: "There is not a church, one might almost say not a home . . . in which the prayers of the people have not been offered."

Watts—Originator of Steam Power Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Men of science, education and industry on both sides of the Atlantic continued celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the birth of James Watt, Scottish engineer, who saw a potential steam engine in his mother's teakettle, according to tradition. This was the man who was unsuccessful as an apprentice tool and instrument maker, was banned by the guilds of Glasgow and was headed for the unemployed list in the depression that was then in progress. But at the age of 40, he had produced the double-acting steam engine—whose steam pressure literally blew off the head of the new industrial era.

Navy—Contract Awarded for Combat Planes

Washington (AP) — The Navy Department announced the award of a contract to the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, Calif., for the purchase of 114 new torpedo-bomber planes at a cost of $3,636,000. The planes, known as "TBD" type, will be low-winged monoplanes. The Navy Department said they will have markedly greater speed and considerably greater range, as well as many other improved features over previous types of this class.

The new combat ships are intended for service with the navy's aircraft carriers.

Far East—Manchu-Mongolian Clash Reported

Moscow—Another frontier skirmish between Japanese-Manchoukuan soldiers and those of Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia was alleged by the Soviet press, the Associated Press reports. In the vicinity of Bulun Dersun, it was said, a detachment of Manchoukuan soldiers entered territory claimed by Outer Mongolia (which may also be claimed by Manchoukuo under one of the many existing border disputes in this region). The soldiers fired on Mongolian frontier patrols, the account said, who returned the fire and caused the Manchoukuan unit to retire "across the border."

China—Nanking-Canton Ties Strengthened

Hong Kong— The reconciliation of the Nanking and South China Governments now finds a symbol in the return from voluntary exile of Gen. Hu Han-min, the Associated Press reports. His return may also foreshadow a stiffening of Chinese policy against Japan. For the Canton Government split with Nanking largely over what was termed the "weak-kneed" policy of the Nationalist Government toward Japan.

General Hu is expected to assume a high position in the Nanking Government. His post will be a delicate one, considering the amount of party intrigue and maneuvering which has recently been displayed, despite the reconciliation of the two groups.

In Ethiopia—Addis Ababa Claims Gains

Addis Ababa—A high Government source told the Associated Press that both Makale and Aksum, key points of the Italian northern front, were virtually encircled by thousands of Ethiopian troops. Though this may be an exaggeration, a number of reports since the rains started have shown the Ethiopian forces are gradually recovering land from the advance Italian line.

London—Between 40,000 and 80,000 British troops have been massed in Egypt, it is reliably disclosed. This formidable army is believed to be supported by 157 warships and 700 or 800 war planes, the whole constituting the most powerful concentration of British forces in the Mediterranean since the World War.

Red Sea — Intense naval and military activity along this sea is reported by an Associated Press correspondent en route for Italy. New guns, barracks, hangars, leveled aviation fields, warships and machine shops were observed at key points.

Southern Front—Italians are still chasing the Ethiopian forces of Ras Desta up the river valleys, the Italian headquarters claims. General Graziani is presumably trying to remove a threat to his flank before driving ahead toward Jijiga and Harar once again.

Laval—Loses Radical Socialist Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—A strong pro-League policy and devaluation of the franc appeared visibly nearer today. The powerful Radical Socialist Party withdrew its hesitant support from the Laval Cabinet. Resignation of Premier Laval is believed certain, perhaps to be submitted when M. Laval returns from the League Council meeting at Geneva. The Radical

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Bonus Bill Passed By Senate, 74 to 16; Goes to President

Did President Refer To Action on Bonus?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 20

IN VIEW of President Roosevelt's silence on whether he will sign or veto the bonus bill, a passage in his talk here yesterday is cited as cryptic if not significant.

Speaking at the dedication of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall at the American Museum of Natural History, he elected specifically to quote the former President to this effect:

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall receive."

Proposals Are Made to Cover Relief by Recipients of Bonds

Plan for Printing New Bills Defeated

Even With Veto, Last Word on Bonus Is Expected Before Week End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan 20—The Harrison bonus bill, providing for immediate payment of adjusted service certificates in bonds of $50 denomination, passed the Senate today 74 to 16.

This was over the requisite two-thirds vote necessary to pass the measure over a presidential veto. With a Senate membership of 95 and one vacancy a two-thirds vote is 64.

The vote followed the disapproval of a number of proposed amendments, chief of these a revival of the Patman inflation proposal defeated, 65 to 23, and the King amendment providing for payment of only the present value of the certificates which went down by a voice vote.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The great riddle as to whether President Roosevelt will or will not sign the soldiers' bonus bill in this presidential election year is scheduled to be brought to the forefront of national events this week.

Apparently no one on Capitol Hill knows the answer yet. Every reference to the question has been met by silence on the part of the President. Republicans in the Senate have berated Mr. Roosevelt for not referring to the issue in his recent message on the state of the Union. Democratic leaders have been unable to say more than that they "hope" the President will sign the measure, admitting that they have no definite information on his views this year.

Predict Ultimate Success

At the same time, they are predicting that there is sentiment enough in Congress for the bill to make it a law, no matter what the President's stand may be.

The measure is expected to finish its legislative course by the middle of the week, although a presidential veto would mean that the course would have to be traversed again. No difficulty is anticipated in getting the House to accept the language substituted by the Senate in its effort to make the measure more acceptable to that part of the public which is expressing anxiety over the mounting Government deficit. The House bill made no provision at all for the method of paying the adjusted service certificates.

Defeat Inflationary Move

The Senate bill provides for the exchange of the veterans' certificates for "baby bonds" which could be cashed at any post office. As a special inducement to veterans not to cash their bonds immediately, 3 per cent interest is offered from now until 1945.

The Senate virtually cleared the way for a vote on the bonus Saturday by voting down 64 to 27 an amendment offered by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, providing for payment through the issuance of currency against gold or silver reserves in the Treasury. With the final vote not far in the offing, Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, suddenly demanded to know why the bill should be rushed through that day and Democratic leaders agreed to stop work for the week-end.

Trim Bonus Tree

Other amendments voted down just prior to the final ballot included one to protect the jobs of relief workers who would not be considered destitute when they obtained their baby bonds, another providing that bonds be subject to liens for repayment of HOLC loans, income taxes and any other government claims, and still another making it mandatory to pay the bonus from unexpended funds already appropriated.

Last year the Senate supported President Roosevelt's veto of the Patman bonus bill by nine votes after it had been overridden by the House, but this year it is apparent that the Senate is in a different frame of mind.

Now on Other Side

The two leaders, Senators Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, and Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, who led the fight to sustain the President last year, are both on the other side now. Both will be up for re-election next November as will the President himself.

The World War veterans have received since 1918 a total of $9,049,810,419, Senator William H. King (D) of Utah declared in supporting an amendment in which he proposed to pay only the present cash value of the adjusted service certificates. Less than half an hour after the debate started today, it was defeated by a voice vote.

Citing figures from the official report of the veterans' administration, Senator King said: "This stupendous sum is larger than all that the soldiers of the Civil War received from the time of the first shot down to the present."

French Radicals, Naming Daladier, Strike at Laval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 20 — Definitely denouncing Premier Laval's governmental methods and particularly his foreign policy the Radical Party has doomed the French Cabinet to a certain and early downfall.

In a stormy meeting at Paris yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Radical Party, was adopted a resolution which is regarded as finally sealing the fate of the present Government.

Party Voting Demanded

Approving Edouard Herriot's resignation from the Cabinet and by direct implication calling upon other Radical ministers to resign, the Executive Committee demanded the "re-establishment of party discipline," which means that henceforth those Right-Wing Radical deputies whose votes have repeatedly saved the Laval Cabinet, must now vote with the majority of the group—that is against the Government. This development it is believed, will force Pierre Laval to hand in his resignation to President Lebrun, unless he is prepared to face Parliament with a shattered Cabinet.

Daladier Assails Banking

M. Herriot having resolutely refused to accept the presidency of the party was acclaimed Honorary President and Edouard Daladier was elected President. M. Daladier is a Left-Wing extremist committed to close collaboration with Socialists and Communists under the red banner of the "Popular Front."

In his address at the Executive Committee's meeting M. Daladier launched a violent attack on the Bank of France and intimated that its nationalization would be one of the planks in the Radical electoral platform.

"Left" Before Election

Back of these political developments is the approaching election. Since a majority of the Radical deputies are elected thanks to the votes of peasants and workers, strongly imbued at election-time with Socialist enthusiasm, these deputies always have a tendency to swing sharply to the left during the period just preceding elections. This means resolute opposition to M. Laval's policy of deflation and salary cuts.

Money Hard to Get

A second important element is the French financial situation and particularly the straitened position of the French Treasury. With borrowing already pushed to the point where money can only be obtained with difficulty and at burdensome interest rates, even for very short term loans, the banks have held out the threat of financial panic in case Premier Laval's National Government is replaced by a Cabinet of the Left dependent upon Socialist support for its parliamentary majority. This financial factor is regarded as an ominous and uncertain question mark overhanging the imminent political crisis.

Accord Reported In Chaco Dispute

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 18 (AP)—Bolivia and Paraguay, an unimpeachable source stated tonight, have agreed on a plan for re-establishment of diplomatic relations, exchange and repatriation of prisoners taken in the Chaco war, and guarantees against resumption of the conflict.

The formula, it was stated, was drawn up by representatives of neutral nations who have been working for many months in an attempt to settle peace terms. The neutral countries represented are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

The solution of the problem of treatment of prisoners was expected to pave the way for a renewed study of the determination of the Bolivian-Paraguay boundary. Paraguay, it has been estimated, holds 20,000 Bolivians, while several thousand are prisoners in Bolivia.

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SPORTS SHOP—KANN'S SECOND FLOOR

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W.C.T.U. Calls World Meeting; Repeal Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The call for a world convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Washington in 1937 has gone out to the 52 countries where the organization now functions, it was announced by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president in the United States, before the annual meeting of the New York State Chapter here yesterday.

There was prolonged applause when Mrs. Smith joined with Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world president, in declaring that the time was here to make "a new drive for national prohibition." The speakers envisaged the early return of prohibition because "it is right, and you cannot repeal scientific facts."

New Saloon for Old

Proof that it was impossible to control drinking was amply at hand, Mrs. Smith asserted, stating that the repealers had kept only one promise, "Not to bring the old saloon back—and they didn't; the new saloon is infinitely worse." There could be no question, she continued, that "right will prevail" and prohibition return.

"It is right physically, as the highways demonstrate today," she said. "The phrase 'drunken driver' is no longer properly used, for it is the 'drinking driver' who is the demon of our highways today. It is right mentally and morally, and it is right economically.

Against the Traffic

"If drinking could be controlled, there might be some argument for repeal, but all history has demonstrated that it cannot. The Eighteenth Amendment was the only thing that ever made a dent in the liquor traffic. Our objective is total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the liquor traffic, because you can't educate breweries and distilleries."

The objectives of the five-year educational movement now projected by the organization and for which a $500,000 funding campaign has been started, were outlined by Mrs. Smith at the meeting as follows:

Keeping the spiritual life of the individual and the organization, total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation, character building, peace of the world, and Christian citizenship.

Educational Warnings

The personal, as well as the social effects, of total abstinence are to be taught in this drive, for which a typical broadside has to do with "alcohol as a remover." This goes on to say:

"Alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes.

"It will also remove summer clothes, also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it, but also from his wife and children.

"It will also remove household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry, the smile from the face of his wife and the happiness from the home.

"As a remover, alcohol has few equals."

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York organization, announcing figures to show that some 25,000 new members had been added to the world membership, which now stands at 500,000.

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National Republican Women Plan to Save American Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The Women's National Republican Club today ran up its banner for the 1936 campaign as the challenge of "every man and woman who would hold the bright skeins of their own adventure and achievement" against those who would "tear apart and mutilate the pattern of ideals and methods that made America great."

More than 2000 members, representing many states, attended the luncheon meeting at the Astor Hotel marking the fifteenth anniversary of the organization and also its entry into a political contest in which it proposes to play the most militant role of its history.

The son and daughter of the late President Roosevelt—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club, and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth—sat at the speakers' table, and the son of the late President Taft, Robert A. Taft, lawyer of Cincinnati, addressed the meeting.

Notable Speakers

Other speakers were Madame Cantacuzene of Washington, granddaughter of President Grant, and John D. M. Hamilton, national committeeman from Kansas and general counsel to the Republican National Committee.

The club membership addressed a telegram to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the late President, who was unable to attend the luncheon, of which she was a sponsor, extending their "warmest and affectionate greetings."

In her introductory remarks at the luncheon, Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president of the club, stressed as its major offensive opposition to the "new forces that today were telling us that the old, firm background must be exchanged for something different."

Sees Dangers of Disloyalty

"If the men and women of America forget what has made us great," she continued, "if in the seething restlessness of today we abandon the lessons of the past, if we forsake government limited by law for the insidious encroachments of despotism, if we exchange whimsical caprice for a fearless and impartial interpretation of law by a free and independent judiciary, then what America means to every one of us becomes the hollow shell of what has been the hope and promise of humanity."

Taking as his subject "something for nothing," Mr. Taft declared the United States had "never faced a more fundamental issue than it must meet in the presidential election of 1936," and that "to continue the New Deal in power for four years more would mean the abandonment of the economic and constitutional American system and a launching out into unknown and stormy seas."

Seeks Man of Courage

"May the nation find by the end of this year," he said, "a President who will not hesitate to tell the people that a nation, like an individual, has only what it produces by its own labor; that if it stops working, expecting to receive other people's property through magic formulae of inflation or direct Government grant, the wheels of industry will stop, and the people who suffer will not be the wealthy or the indigent, but the ordinary working man.

"May we find a President who will face unpleasant truths and tell the people that they cannot enjoy social security, or government improvements, or Tennessee Valley authorities without paying for them in increased taxation and a reduced standard of living.

"May we find a man who will teach the people that the same principles of thrift, industry, and intelligence will produce happiness today as produced it in the old horse-and-buggy days.

No Something for Nothing

"May we find a man who will wipe away the miasma of half truths, of half-baked theories, of resplendent delusions which the New Deal has breathed over the face of the country."

The Townsend plan, Mr. Taft declared, was "the logical outgrowth of a political opportunism which ignores the fundamental truth that as a nation we cannot secure any good thing without working for it and paying for it."

The federal Social Security Act would not raise the American standard of living, he said, holding that while the nation should have old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, these should be instituted as relief, which he held was "a necessary evil until we can cure the failures of our economic system," and was not "a great humanitarian movement."

Not an American Ideal

"I object to substituting social security as an American ideal," he continued. "If American progress is to continue, the greater rewards must still be for industry, for intelligence, for ability. Opportunity and not security is still the goal of young America, and even of middle-aged and old America . . .

"The emphasis should be on removing the necessity for relief, on spreading employment evenly over the year, on eliminating unemployment instead of insuring against it."

The purpose of the New Deal, Mr. Taft told his audience, was "to abandon the American business and political system for a system tending inevitably to Socialism," and it was fortunate that the Supreme Court had sounded "a determined warning."

Real Republican Goal

Mr. Hamilton spoke on the function of the Republican Party, saying that while this was immediately, of course, the winning of the next election, its long-view aspects were to guard against the efforts of "ardent self-conscious, self-satisfied and self-righteous groups," and against "usurpation of America's real birthright."

It aimed to meet issues squarely, he declared, to stress duties as well as rights, and to represent, through the processes of American constitutional government, "the great majority of American citizens who wish to rule themselves."

He described President Roosevelt as having closed his eyes to basic facts for superficialities and his advisers as "out of sympathy with ordinary effort" and possessing habits of thought that were "synthetic, insulated and artificial."

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Bane Declares Right Of States Upheld By Social Security Act

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security Board, said Jan. 18, "There is no truth in the oft-repeated contention that the Social Security Act violates the tradition of state rights."

Speaking before the Public Charity Association of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bane said:

"If we eliminate the old age benefits section of the act, which provides for an eventual system of federal old age annuities—eliminate that one section of the act and you will see that all the rest of the Social Security Act is little more than an enabling statute.

"Under it, the Federal Government develops a pattern for handling certain functions of government, it appropriates certain funds, and it establishes a social security board for administration of these funds.

"But no one of the services dealt with in the Social Security Act—other than federal old age benefits—can become effective in the States unless the States themselves so elect.

"In other words, there is no such thing as Old Age Assistance, no such thing as Unemployment Compensation or aid to dependent and crippled children in a State unless the State itself chooses to provide these services for its people, in which event the Federal Government under certain conditions will pay a large part of the costs. But the State administers within its boundaries the various services outlined in the Social Security Act."

Long Leaders Defy U. S. Intervention In Louisiana Primary

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 20 (AP)—Political heirs of the late Senator Huey Long hurled fresh defiance at the Federal Government today in completing preparations for their first ballot test without Senator Long's leadership.

Tomorrow's Democratic primary will determine nominees for all important state offices and give the first evidence on the voters' reaction to the men who inherited Long's machine.

Governor Allen, speaking at Opelousas, a hotbed of Long opposition, said no federal officer could have anything to do with the primary.

"They are not going to have commissioners at the polls to vote these poor relief workers like cattle," he said. "You can kick them (federal officials) out of the parish (county) if you want to. You can kick President Roosevelt out of the parish if you want to."

Governor Allen is seeking the unexpired Senate term of Long. On the ticket with him are Judge Richard Leche for Governor and Allen Ellender for the full Senate term.

The anti-Long group is led by Representative Cleveland Dear, candidate for Governor. Seeking office with him are Frank Looney for the short Senate term and Representative John Sandlin for the full term. Nomination is tantamount to election in Democratic Louisiana.

Reporter Goes to Jail On Charges of Contempt

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Martin Mooney, a reporter who refused to reveal sources of information used in a series of articles on racketeering, began serving 30 days in county jail Jan. 17, the sentence received for contempt of court. In addition Mooney was fined $250. Mooney, who was employed by the New York American, was committed by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky.

In refusing to reveal his sources of information, Mooney pleaded professional privilege when called before the March, 1935, grand jury. Judge Koenig found him in contempt of court and imposed sentence in May. The Appellate Court affirmed the decision in June and the Court of Appeals also affirmed the decision this month.

Wives Attend Night School

The 476 persons enrolled in night school classes at Manhattan, Kan., range in age from 17 to 72 years and represent 50 occupations, with 147 housewives leading the list.

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Farm Groups Back Crop Control And Subsidy Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Sweeping demands of the American farmer—for crop control, subsidy payment, and a managed dollar—were included in the unanimous report last night of the National Agricultural Conference, presented to the President and the Congress.

This report was signed by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Cooperative Council, and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. These groups are widely represented among farmers, and while they do not include several farm organizations, they make an impressive showing in Washington. In addition, the National Farmers Union subscribes to the program, and petitions for membership in the national agricultural conference.

Willing to Experiment

Such is the lobby bearing down on Washington for a new program: it may be a surprise to citizens along the Atlantic seaboard, or perhaps in some Midwest urban centers, to realize just how far in the direction of experiment the groups would go. The National Agricultural Conference's program is taken, in effect, as a farm answer to the Supreme Court decision. It is regarded as something for "conservative" citizens to digest.

Alongside the stern demands of these farm organizations was the program outlined today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. His comment, given at a press conference this morning, is summarized in these words:

1. A substitute program must be enacted by Feb. 15 at the latest if farmers are to be helped this year.

2. That Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans on cotton and corn may be cut as collateral "undoubtedly" is impaired due to lack of the Agricultural Adjustment Act program.

50,000,000 Acres Involved

3. That on the basis of the AAA, 50,000,000 acres of crops should be taken out of cultivation until foreign markets are found.

4. That a "full permanent" substitute program might well include tenancy and land speculation provisions as proposed by the National Agriculture Conference.

5. That the people "would not tolerate" having the Government forced to repay $1,000,000,000 in processing taxes if it is true they had been passed on to consumers.

6. Agreed with President Hoover that for a long-time solution of the farm program foreign purchasing power must be built up.

Farm Group Plan

The unanimous report of the farm group begins by laying down two basic rights:

1. The right of the American farmers to be given machinery by which they can adjust supply and demand by legal means with something like the same effectiveness with which American industry makes the same adjustment.

2. The right of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power equal to that he had in 1909-14.

Ways to Achievement

To reach these objectives, the conference proposes agricultural adjustment by:

(A) Expanding markets.

(B) Withdrawal from commercial production, at equitable rates, of such lands as may be necessary to stabilize farm prices at parity levels.

(C) Commodity loans to raise the prices of seasonal surpluses.

How Credit Rates

To supplement the adjustment, the conference calls for appropriate credit and monetary policies: credit at the lowest possible rates consistent with sound financing policy, and "an honest and stable currency to safeguard the farmer against the fluctuations in monetary values which have bankrupt millions in the past." The conference "insists upon the support and maintenance of our farm credit administration and an enlarged degree of farmer-control of its operation."

"We furthermore insist upon a permanent monetary policy which will stabilize price levels and thereby prevent farmers from having to pay with 30 cent wheat and 5 cent cotton, debts incurred on a basis of $2 wheat and 25 cent cotton. The desire and objective of the National Agricultural Conference is that our monetary system be so revised and currency and credit so managed as to establish and maintain the dollar with a constant purchasing power preserving the equity of contracts between debtor and creditor and avoid the dangers and losses that are inevitably involved in excessive and uncontrolled inflation or deflation.

"To accomplish this there should be established a 'monetary authority' directed . . . to establish and maintain a unit of value (the dollar) with a constant purchasing power; a monetary currency regulated on an index of basic commodities on their world price, considering gold and silver as commodities, and dealing with them in terms of their market value."

Congress, the conferees continued, should invest this authority with power to reprice gold, regulate the value of the dollar, declare its gold content, regulate the issuance and volume of currency, and such other powers as deemed necessary.

Confronting the present situation, the conference asked for immediate legislation to pay for adjustment contracts of 1935, and urged payment into the Treasury of all processing taxes levied and unpaid up to Jan. 6, 1936, whether deposited in escrow, impounded, or not.

Such, in brief, is the farm program evolved by these far-flung agricultural organizations. It is the sort of thing that enables observers here to understand new-deal legislation, or President Roosevelt's currency experiments, under the impulsion of such powerfully represented groups.

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Munitions Inquiry Leaves Imprint—Dollar's Value Slipping—Bonus, Bonds, Contract, Expense and the President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D), Missouri:

Senators may close their ears and shut their eyes to the historical records introduced before the committee — (munitions) — but I make bold to say that it will be impossible to wipe those records from the consciousness of the American people and from the scrutiny of future historians.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma:

We proceed here, keeping the dollar up to the high buying power of $1.24, above that of the Coolidge dollar of 1926. In 1926, measured by the best measuring device we have—that is, the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the dollar had a buying power of 100 cents, measured in wholesale and farm commodities. By 1933, because of the scarcity of money and the scarcity of the credit, the dollar had risen to a value of 167 cents and this administration started in 1933 to reduce the value of the dollar. Through devaluation of the gold content of the dollar and a wider use of silver, we have taken from the value of the dollar the difference between 124 cents and 167 cents. In other words, we reduced the value of the dollar 43 cents. There are still 24 cents of value in the dollar which must come out.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D), South Carolina:

I deny that every one of the 3,000,000 men who have borrowed on their certificates will immediately cash these bonds. The very purpose of issuing the bonds in $50 denominations is to induce the owners to exercise a little thrift. The average amount of the certificates held by the veterans is $625. I know enough about human nature to know that when the average veteran gets $25 in cash, and sees that there is a provision for cashing the bonds in full, and says, "I can get real money for these bonds," when he comes back home and says, "I am thinking of selling my bonds to the Government," the old wife is going to say, "Now, here, wait one minute. You have $25 in cash. You may have had a good time today or tonight, but these bonds are all we have. Let us hold them," and if the average veteran can get hold of one of those $50 bonds, he will be luckier than most men of my acquaintance. (Laughter.)

Senator James Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois:

There is no such thing before this body, in this bill or otherwise, as a bonus for the ex-soldier—there is no such thing contemplated in the bill. Eminent senators alluding to the expression "bonus" do so because it has long occupied public attention as something which designates the measure but not as something that defines the purpose.

These soldiers are to receive from the Government what I respectfully submit is a fulfillment of a contract.

Senator Warren Barbour (R), New Jersey:

Four years ago the Treasury reported that a $2,000,000,000 expenditure for the veterans would wreck us economically. Since then a new Administration with gay recklessness has spent almost six times as much.

Resistance to the bonus, therefore, cannot be supported by Treasury statements or by the economic policy of this Administration.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R), Delaware:

I wonder why it is that the Senate and the country do not know where the President stands upon this important subject. We saw him come before the Congress within recent weeks, and heard him deliver an address upon "The State of the Union;" but not a single word did he say from which anybody could gather his position with respect to this bonus matter. Now, upon a great question—a question affecting millions of people, and making it necessary to appropriate billions of dollars—we find nobody able to say what the President of the United States will do with respect to it.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentuckey:

We are now in the process of refunding our oustanding Liberty Bonds and other obligations, saving more than $100,000,000 a year in interest to the Government and people of the United States, not only because of the wisdom of the present Administration, but because of a revived confidence of the American people in the fiscal policy of that Administration. I submit to skeptical and pessimistic senators that, in view of that situation, there is no possibility of the financial safety of the Government being jeopardized by the passage of the pending bill.

Press and Bar Plan Closer Co-operation

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP)—Grove Patterson, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said here he will appoint a committee of prominent newspaper editors to meet with a committee of the American Bar Association to study improved methods of handling legal cases from a newspaper standpoint.

Mr. Patterson already has conferred with William L. Ransom, New York, president of the American Bar Association, the editor of the Toledo Blade told a group of lawyers and judges today at a divisional meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association.

American editors already have given much thought to the subject of reporting legal decisions and court procedure, Mr. Patterson said. He told jurists that complaints which have been made about newspaper methods of reporting court cases have arisen in part from failure of courts properly to co-operate with newspapermen.

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Palais Royal—Third Floor

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Socialists may then take over the Government, or another coalition in some form might conceivably be tried, to tide over the interim before national elections.

Daladier Is Party President

The Radical Socialists elected Edouard Daladier as new party president—a man who stands far to the Left of Edouard Herriot, who is now made honorary president. M. Daladier is prime mover in the Leftist coalition Popular Front with the Socialists and Communists. He stands for nationalization of the Bank of France, devaluation of the currency, a reflation policy, and a strong stand with Britain for the League sanctions. Hence every effort is being made to forestall a financial panic among the alarmed speculative and banking fraternity.

Geneva—Oil Sanctions Seem Pigeonholed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—The oil embargo was under a bushel here as the League Council met. Baron Aloisi of Italy was significantly in his accustomed seat once again. Anthony Eden came with instructions not to urge the oil sanction. Premier Laval openly planned to postpone the issue once again, this time under the guise of an inquiry into its potential effects.

Only Ethiopia tried to force the sanctions issue on the Council. A long note arrived from Emperor Haile Selassie insisting that more vigorous economic sanctions were imperative. The Emperor also asked for financial assistance, but did not demand military sanctions.

Yet even this note did not seem likely to break through the purposeful ignoring of the oil sanctions. The Committee of Thirteen (the Council minus Italy) turned down the Emperor's request for funds, and rejected an earlier demand that a League inquiry commission be sent to Ethiopia to investigate atrocity reports. These matters were ruled to be outside the committee's authority.

'Kaiser Otto'—His Restoration Forecast in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna—The Schuschnigg-von Starhemberg Government declared for Hapsburg restoration—if and when Austria's neighbors approve—as a means of making Austria strong to resist German influence. There are already signs that Czechoslovakia has relaxed its opposition to the Hapsburgs, preferring to see the Archduke Otto athwart the Austrian Alps rather than German National Socialism. But Roumania and Yugoslavia remain sternly hostile to restoration and may be counted upon to tax Austrian and Czech diplomacy to the utmost in arranging agreement on the subject. Roumania and Yugoslavia fear that the Archduke Otto would try to recreate the empire of his dynasty at the expense of their lands gained at the close of the war.

Both Prince von Starhemberg, virtual Austrian dictator, and Chancellor Schuschnigg openly supported "Kaiser Otto," at a national rally, and proclaimed their hostility to Germany in the most forthright terms. This appears to end any rumors that the Austrian Government is seeking to come to terms with Germany, now that Italy is weaker. Austria will turn to the allies of France instead.

Kipling—To Westminster Poets' Corner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—In Westminster Abbey the body of Rudyard Kipling will be laid. A place among the cluster of monuments and simple stone slabs of the poets' corner will mark the nation's respect to its Poet of Empire. "This is a high honor," said The Times, of London, "but not too high for one of the most influential personalities of the time, and a unique figure in English literature."

Washington Insights

Ogden Mills Assails New Deal but It Won't Help His Chances for Presidency — Liberty League Finds Some Professors Useful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The process of rehabilitating the much-abused professor in the eyes of conservatives has begun. With the significant phrase:

"There are professors and professors!" The American Liberty League today rescue the academic armies of the United States from the blanket charge of "brain-trusting," and presents its own panel of professors on the right-hand side of the fence. The league publishes a fat pamphlet of quotations from approved academic lights.

"Professors of the highest standing believe that new-deal policies lack sound basis in economic theory" the league insists. "The school of thought with which new-deal professors are identified forms only a small minority.

Some Useful Professors

"The use of the term 'brain trust' in connection with the activities of the Administration has given a false impression of the actual situation respecting the attitude of the professors as a whole."

Now, Washington hopes, the beleagured faculties can breathe more freely. Academic liberty does exist after all. Perhaps, with this blanket endorsement from the American Liberty League, there will be less heard of teachers' oaths, and fewer sedition trials of scholars. But the District of Columbia itself is laboring under a typical academic "red-hunt"—or so the newspapers call it—and although the time of year has come when the history and geography books get around to "Russia," that subject is tabu.

* * *

The forgotten Mr. Mills: Ogden L. Mills, Mr. Hoover's able and aggressive Secretary of the Treasury, and once upon a time considered the likeliest Republican presidential candidate, again broke through his retirement last night with an address here attacking the New Deal as Fascism. He analyzed the "technique" of the New Dealers as:

"1. An all-powerful central government, with the legislature subordinate to an executive of gradully expanded powers, including legislative powers, delegated or usurped."

"2. Encroachment on the regulatory powers of the states, leading to weakening if not vanishing state and local power and responsibility.

"3. Complete governmental direction of the economic life of the Nation, through control of credit, control of production, whether in agriculture, mining or industry, control of trade, control of labor and control of distribution through control of wages and prices."

This movement, he said, "has enlisted the warm sympathy of social reformers, the arden patriotism of intense nationalists and the fervor of those to whom, as in Russia, the new faith takes the place of religion.

Mr. Mills's audience, at the Town Hall Forum in Washington, gave him a bombardment of criticism, while a large contingent of Republicans applauded him and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), New York, who was also on the panel.

But nobody mentioned Mr. Mills's availability for the presidential nomination. In 1932 he was considered the logical successor to Mr. Hoover. That he is now regarded as almost altogether impossible as a political candidate—because of Wall Street connections and personal wealth—is a striking commentary on the shift in the balance of power not only in the Republican Party but in the country.

* * *

The Vandenberg Plan: One by one, the Republican candidates for the presidential nomination go on record with their farm plans. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan now outlines a project:

(1) To provide complete tariff protection for farm crops.

(2) For the Government to store and ultimately market all surplus crops.

Critics were quick to point out sad experiences the Government has had, under both Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations, in the storage and marketing of crops. But the Senator forcefully urged a "two-price system": "Just as industry sells at home at the domestic price and abroad at the world price, so if the farmer can be completely protected in a domestic price at home and a world price for his exportable surplus, instead of a world price for all of it, he will most nearly approach an effective parity of opportunity."

The Vandenberg plan was the very opposite of the reciprocal tariff program, which is based on freer world trade. The Senator from Michigan did not discuss the prospects for American automotive exports—one of the largest present items—if foreigners are no longer able to send raw materials back to the United States in payment.

* * *

Tribute: A mighty tide of tributes to Theodore C. Wallen, chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, who passed on yesterday, is token today of his genius as a political correspondent. A young man, Mr. Wallen was widely experienced in his field, first as a political writer for the Hartford (Conn.) Courant and later as Washington chief for the Herald Tribune, outstanding Republican newspaper.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt extended their sympathy immediately; Governor Lehman of New York, Alfred E. Smith, James A. Farley, and most of the members of the President's cabinet paid eloquent tribute to the fairness and accuracy of this writer for an opposition newspaper. Mr. Wallen recently received the degree of Doctor of Laws from George Washington University.

* * *

Stickers Stuck: A private firm in New York City printed a series of poster stamps deriding the Roosevelt Administration. It hoped to sell them to the Republicans to attach to their letters as the campaign grows hot.

The stickers, during their brief existence have already been the center of two publicity waves. The first occurred when a New York reporter discovered that they were drawn by a worker in President Roosevelt's WPA during his spare time.

The second wave was let loose over the week-end when the solicitor of the Post Office Department ruled that three of the five which bore caricatures of the President of the United States could not pass through the mails. He cited Section 559 of the postal laws barring envelopes bearing "any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, liberous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character."

French Want More Policewomen

Feminists join in movement for greater protection of children. Case of kidnaping rouses public opinion to demand strong safeguards.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Centered around the first two French policewomen, a nation-wide movement in favor of greater protection for children is sweeping France today.

The French feminists have recently thrown their weight behind the campaign to extend to the larger cities in the provinces the Paris experiment of women police officers, and to add at least a score of other workers to the two lone "agentes" of which Paris boasts. This is the best means, in the opinion of the French National Council of Women, to obtain effective action and real reforms designed to safeguard children in France.

Public Opinion Aroused

A recent case of the kidnaping of a baby which received sensational attention in the French press has helped to arouse public opinion in France to the necessity of giving special attention to the social problems regarding children. In an effort to provoke official action, the press has also given prominence to a number of cases of mistreatment of children and of insufficient care of minors in public institutions.

Out of a similar campaign nearly a year ago—and thanks largely to the efforts of the French women's organizations—came the appointment of the first two French policewomen, who were added as an experiment to the Prefecture of Police in Paris. Officially designated as "Women Police Assistants," these two women, both of whom had already had previous training in social work with children, have now completed six months' service devoted almost entirely to child cases.

Many Cases Handled

In an interview, these two policewomen, Mlle. Simone Minvert and Mlle. Berthe Rolland, were enthusiastic about the results of their first half year's work, and expressed the opinion that in Paris alone there was room for at least 80 policewomen. Pointing to the 125 cases in which they had been able to correct a wrong situation or to aid children mistreated in one way or another, they estimated that this number could easily be multiplied by 50 if sufficient policewomen were available.

Police commissioners in Paris have welcomed the movement in favor of more policewomen and they have found that these "agentes" are able to relieve the "agents" from delicate and difficult cases of minors for which special social training is required. The children's courts have also approved the movement and expressed the desire to see the number of policewomen increased.

Tests in Two Towns

Owing to budgetary difficulties, the Paris Municipal Council is not expected to take any step in this direction during the coming year. But in several other French cities the question is receiving serious consideration, and at least two important towns, Lyons and Grenoble, have decided to appoint women police assistants as an experiment.

Most of the work of policewomen in Paris centers around the railroad stations, the underground railways, schools and public parks. In nearly every case, according to Mlle. Minvert and Mlle. Rolland, a friendly talk or a severe warning have proved sufficient to correct childhood tendencies to stray from the beaten path. The policewomen find their most difficult cases are those of children been mistreated by parents. Economic stress in France appears to have multiplied the number of children who require aid and protection.

To provide this assistance is the aim of the campaign now under way in France, and the organized feminist movement is confident that although the struggle may be long, it will end in the establishment of a large corps of French policewomen modeled after those already existent in England and the United States.

By Harlingue

The Two Policewomen of Paris

Mlle. Minvert and Mlle. Rolland Have Just Completed Their First Six Months' Service. Both Had Previous Training in Social Welfare Work

Three Persons Indicted In Druckman Murder

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The special grand jury investigating the murder of Samuel Druckman in Brooklyn last March handed up three indictments to Supreme Court Justice Erskine C. Rogers Jan. 17. The action was attended by the announcement of Special Prosecutor Hiram C. Todd, that he would move for a quick trial.

The indictments charged Meyer Luckman, who owned the garage where the body of the slain bookkeeper was found; his nephew, Harry Luckman, and Fred Hull with murder in the first degree. They were returned on the ninth day of the special inquiry ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and the grand jury has still to consider charges of the offering of bribes, police brutality and other connected matters which made the case assume the proportions of a political-racket scandal upon re-examination this fall.

LaGuardia Names Board for Study Of Drunken Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has named a commission of eight men, representative of the courts, the law, medicine, and insurance, to study conditions involving drunken driving and to make a report upon which means may be found to eliminate intoxicated motorists from New York City streets.

His action follows his dispatch of a letter to Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman Jr. last week, when he complained of what he declared was the unsatisfactory way in which drunken driving cases were handled in the courts.

The Mayor specifically asked his commission to study the situation "with the view in mind of establishing uniformity of methods in determining the degree of intoxication of a driver at which his ability to drive safely, within the meaning of the law, would be impaired."

Members of the commission are Dr. Foster Kennedy, representing the New York Academy of Medicine; Justice James E. McDonald, representing the Court of Special Sessions; Magistrate Thomas A. Aurello, representing the Magistrates' Courts; Kenneth E. Walser, representing the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Dr. David E. Kaliski, representing the Co-ordinating Councils of the Medical Societies of the Counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond; Inspector James F. McGoey, representing the Police Department; William P. Cavanaugh, representing the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, and Sylvester Ryan, first assistant to District Attorney Samuel J. Foley of the Bronx.

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Justice Holmes' Career Viewed In Books Bequeathed to Nation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—A library which the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes began gathering in childhood has been locked in the rare book rooms of the Library of Congress. The greater part of it will stay there, as a bequest under his will, for the benefit of students and scholars.

In the 12,000 to 15,000 books collected by the jurist in the course of his career as Boston lawyer, Harvard law professor, associate of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, officials saw the "key to an inspiring and useful life." The collection includes books dealing with philosophy and religion, history, geography and travel, economics, sociology, political science, international law, constitutional law, statutes, reports, legal treatises, education, fine arts —particularly Oriental art — language and literature, science, technology and bibliography.

As Boy and as Young Man

The books that lie at the foundation of it all include Peter Parley's short stories for long nights, given him when he was five years old, and bearing the inscription, "O. W. Holmes, Jr., from his mother, March 8, 1846." A little picture Bible was given him at the same time. For another item, there is a copy of the Child's Own Book, published in Boston in 1845, in which he wrote in December, 1903: "My dearest book when I was a boy."

As he grows older, there appear the textbooks used at preparatory school and at Harvard, their margins neatly annotated. His love for the classics brings into his private library almost every one of the literary master works of the Greek and Roman world. There are several examples of fifteenth century editions. The Civil War brings in regimental histories and personal memoirs.

Regarding the Family

There are a number of family Bibles with important genealogical data. He added many books published in Europe and bound to his own specifications.

Occupying a prominent place, too, are the writings of his father, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and his two grandfathers, Abiel Holmes and Charles Jackson. These books, along with 100 others, to be selected, go to Edward Jackson Holmes of Boston.

But the collection, in its final form, represents not only the preferences of the late Justice, but "those also of several generations of a book-loving family. Some of the solid works carry the modest name-plate of Jonathan Jackson, Revolutionary patriot and maternal great-grandfather of the jurist. Contributions to the study of jurisprudence come in the books of his grandfather, Charles Jackson, a judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court—called "the American Blackstone."

Treasures

From his father's side come books prized by Judge Oliver Wendell, whose only daughter, Sarah, was the second wife of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, grandfather of the Justice.

The first wife of Abiel Holmes was Mary Stiles, daughter of the president of Yale. Abiel Holmes was Stiles' biographer and inherited a portion of his library, including some examples of sixteenth and seventeenth century printing, which eventually descended to his grandson.

In Abiel Holmes' library, too, is a collection of Americana, acquired in the preparation of his American annals.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, father of the Justice, left him a collection of nineteenth century literature, most of the books autographed by their authors.

Stokowski Asks Ban On Cheers at Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 — Leopold Stokowski made a final appeal for an old cause at the last Friday afternoon orchestra concert which he will conduct here until April. He asked for silence instead of applause at the conclusion of music of devotional nature.

"There is a right place and a wrong place for applause," he remarked, at the end of Bach's E flat Minor Prelude. "A few of you have applauded after hearing this divinely beautiful music of Bach. That was annoying, I am sure, to the majority who did not applaud—and to me. I wish you would refrain from making a noise with your hands at such times."

The audience responded with applause, which this time was evidently regarded by the conductor as being correctly timed.

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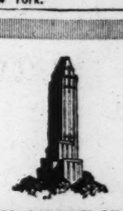

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International View Replacing 'Collegiate' Aims of Students

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 — College students have gone "international" instead of "collegiate" as of a few years ago, and are "eager and ready to study all aspects of European life and of the factors that led up to the present crisis," according to Miss Mary Ashby Cheek, dean of residence at Mount Holyoke College. With several other educators from women's colleges, she spoke at a session on "trends in higher education for women" at the closing session of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges at the Roosevelt Hotel here yesterday.

"Extra-curricular life at women's colleges has acquired dignity during recent years," Miss Cheek said. "Dormitories, once presided over by conscientious matrons interested primarily in physical welfare, are now in the charge of college women of definitely cultural attainments.

"The students themselves have dignified their outside interests, because they are more mature in their attitude. They very much object to being 'all-collegiate.' The enthusiasm for outdoor activities has increased, since there is less money for expensive week ends.

"There is a tendency toward intercollegiate ends, as women's colleges are far from the nunneries they are sometimes said to be. The interest they have taken in discussing subjects of intercollegiate, national and international importance is marked."

Further indication that college students are going outside themselves for inspiration was offered by Mrs. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Oakland, Calif., who stressed the growing importance of the student's relationship to subject matter.

Education Not Studies

"The most humble educator and the most clever student, whether he will or not, is profiting by two facts," she declared. "We are living in an era where the student begins to see history in perspective. We of this age are not as apt to say, 'We are the people we have done something ultimate.' Second, there is the viewpoint of a humbling and clarifying realization that it is the relation which studies have toward a liberally educated person and not the studies in themselves which count."

Dean Dorothy Thompson of Vassar College challenged the results of placing a greater responsibility on students today than formerly.

"The question now ahead of us is what are we in colleges and society going to do with and do about this self-reliant spirit which we are fostering? Are we going to fight to keep open the paths of intellectual freedom for ourselves and students?"

The acquiring of all possible information about the ability of each individual student before entering college greatly aids in fitting the curriculum to her needs, it was brought out by Dr. David Allan Robertson, president of Goucher College.

"If we get a fine teacher, the machinery will then not get in the way of the teacher or student," he said, in discussing the results of accumulating records of individual students. "What we all want is the self-starting of the student that instant when she becomes aware of the responsibility for her own education."

Florence H. Snow, alumnae secretary at Smith College, reported that alumni colleges were now well established in a dozen or more institutions as a permanent feature. College graduates are enthusiastic, in many sections, about the alumni movement, she declared, because of the opportunity for "renewing intellectual contacts" and for "an intelligent comprehension of world affairs."

Nye Clash Delays Neutrality Action

(Continued from Page 1)

by a Senate bill which differs in a few particulars from the administration measure.

Hull Warns Nye Committee

Besides conferring with the President, Secretary Hull gave a sharp warning to the Nye munitions committee against publishing secret State Department documents. He said his department had always co-operated with Senate investigation committees, and would continue to do so, but that the department must keep faith with foreign Governments.

His remarks had particular reference to the British Government's forceful appeal last summer that documents concerning its contacts with the J. P. Morgan firm be kept secret. In the light of the Lansing diaries incident—unpublished documents shown around the floor of the Senate by Senator Nye—evidently Secretary Hull considered that a serious international indiscretion must be averted.

The committee today notified 21 individuals and organizations that plans to examine them have been suspended temporarily. They included some of the chief munitions firms, the Navy League, leading aircraft companies, and a number of private citizens identified with munitions dealings.

More Funds for Nye

On top of this, to blow up the fires of debate and controversy, a first-class row has developed over Senator Gerald P. Nye's munitions committee investigation, with a specific question that demands immediate settlement.

The question is whether the committee, which has almost concluded its 18 months' investigation, shall be given the $9000 or $10,000 more needed to reach its goal. The bulk of Democrats are hostile to Senator Nye's leadership and opposed to continuation, so that violent flare-ups are likely and the issue will be debated this week with an emotionalism unusual in such controversies.

Developments in quick review follow:

Morgans Are Excused

Senator Nye informed partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. that they need not appear for further examination, scheduled for resumption Thursday.

The munitions committee majority hurried estimates of the cost of concluding the hearings, which can be wound up in 15 days. The committee has thus far had $125,000 directly from the Senate, plus $58,000 in relief funds, of which $23,000 came from the city and state of New York. All its money has been spent.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, opponent of the Nye committee, and chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control, promised to report out the Nye request for more money, 10 minutes after it was received, and "let the Senate decide."

President May Decide

The Senate Democratic majority, led by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas seemed opposed to Nye committee continuation, with the prospect that ultimate appeal would go to the President. A similar appeal in the past resulted in continuing the committee.

Senator Nye, in a week-end statement, promised fresh evidence. "The committee is especially anxious," he said, "to learn why certain companies are permitted to supply potential enemies of the United States with the latest American military inventions and devices."

Two other matters will be brought up, of which only a pretense at secrecy is made.

Question Roosevelt's Son

One of these, it is reported, is the activity of Eliot Roosevelt, the President's son, in working for an airplane manufacturer with orders for Russia, at a time when Soviet recognition was under consideration.

Another is the record of Senator Glass as Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, in amalgamating the private loans to the allies, before the United States entered the war, with the bigger loans assumed by the Federal Government after the United States entered. Much of this has been raked over before. It is obvious that political capital may be made from both these delicate subjects.

Radio Priest Volunteers

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit entered the fray with an emotional blast on the radio, which further focuses and embitters the Senate controversy. He declared his willingness to advance the necessary Nye funds, if the Senate declined to do so.

Numerous private offers to finance the munitions investigation, together with letters and telegrams of support of the rate of 300 a day, were being received by Senator Nye, he said today.

Saturday, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, member of the committee supporting Senator Nye, denied any bias against President Wilson—who has been declared by Senator Nye to have "falsified" war records—but accused William Jennings Bryan of having "betrayed" his father at the Democratic convention of 1912, when the latter had a majority vote for the presidential nomination.

Calls Krock Sycophant

The Senator assailed Arthur Krock, New York Times correspondent, as a "sycophant," for his discussion of the Nye controversy.

Summarizing the matter, the munitions investigation and Senator Nye himself have become generally obnoxious to the Democratic Senate majority, largely on personal grounds, but they are maneuvered into a position where a refusal of further sur-s would seem like suppression of committee freedom.

This would probably delight Senator Nye, and seems an impossible position for the Administration, as a whole, to countenance.

Warning Sounded Against Increase In U. S. Tax Burden

A warning to Congress not to pass legislation which would add another straw to the taxpayers' load was seen today when a referendum of "representative citizens" conducted by the National Economic League here, advocated no increase in tax rates on individual incomes under $50,000 and favored a decrease in the surtax rates on individual incomes over $50,000.

Furthermore, the 26-question poll on the tax problems of the United States favored taxation of corporation incomes at uniform rates as against a graduated scale and overwhelmingly indorsed the present White House policy of adjusting the existing American tariff on imports through reciprocal trade agreements with other countries.

Impartial Judgment

The value of this referendum, which shows a return of 958 ballots, according to the League, established in 1902, "lies in the fact that it represents the consensus of opinion of men who were selected as representative of the best impartial judgment of the country." Massachusetts, for example, was represented by 286 of its business leaders chosen—as in each state—separately by direct nomination and preferential ballot.

The league reports that in planning the poll it established a special committee of 26 to frame the 26 questions. This committee, as named, represents tax experts, and business men from New England to the Rocky Mountains. There, were no members listed from the far South or the Pacific coast.

Paramount Problem

In another poll of public opinion it was reported that a request for the naming of "Paramount Problems of the United States" resulted as follows: 1172 voters selected "Efficiency and Economy in Government" as the number one problem; 1014 chose "The Administration's Recovery Measures" (as a unified program); 962 "Organized Crime," 941 "Taxation," and 724 "Monetary Policy." There were 35 other problems listed, the last one, "Installment Buying," receiving 85 votes.

In printing the returns on the tax promlem poll the league has, in addition to recording percentages shown by the national vote, set down the vote of its special question-framing committee.

Allocation of Taxes

In a majority of instances the national and committee votes coincided. In reference to the allocation of taxes, however, while the committee favored both federal and state taxation of incomes and inheritances, the national returns favored reserving income taxes for federal revenue, leaving estate and inheritance taxes for the states.

The executive council of the National Economic League, with headquarters at 6 Beacon Street, Boston, is composed of men whose names are familiarly associated with industry, banking, government, and education.

These men state the purpose of the League is "to create an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion—a leadership that is free from partisan bias or class interest and that will be accepted as representing the best thought of this country."

Council Members

Members of the Executive Council are: Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant; Irving Fisher, professor of political economy, Yale University; John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, professor banking and finance, Harvard Business School, and former financial adviser to the Bank of England, and to President Roosevelt; Silas H. Strawn, lawyer; Frank A. Vanderlip, former president, National City Bank, New York; James P. Warburg, banker, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States.

Southern States to Plant 44,000,000 Trees in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to provide a future timber supply and prevent soil erosion, 44,000,000 trees will be planted in 11 southern states during 1936, Joseph C. Kircher, regional director of the United States Forest Service, stated. This is the South's part of a federal reforestation program.

The United States Forest Service in Alexandria, La., will furnish most of the trees to be planted. The two main types of trees are slash and short and long leaf pine. The land used for planting will be that which has been impoverished by lumber companies.

'Tsar' of Air Sets His Course To Clean Railroads' Mistakes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The air transport industry, in establishing a trade organization for itself with an amiable "tsar" to enforce its rules, is seeking to avoid the mistakes of the railroads, which suffered from lack of co-ordination, and to copy the successes of the automobile manufacturers, who have benefited by teamwork within the industry, according to its new chief.

This policy was explained by the so-called "tsar," Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, who has come to Chicago headquarters of the new Air Transport Association from the presidency of the Stutz Motor Car Company.

The railroads, he said, had not been able to co-ordinate their business from within and so had to submit to federal regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The air lines hope to be able to co-operate sufficiently through their new trade organization, and to show so much consideration for the public interest, that no federal regulation will be necessary.

Increased Efficiency

Further, they hope for economies through the increased efficiency which is expected from closer co-operation. In this field, Colonel Gorrell said, they look to automobile manufacturing as an example. Here is an industry, he said, that has never been protected by a tariff nor supported by a subsidy. Yet it has been able to undersell foreign cars in their home markets and to make cars cheap enough for mass consumption at home. Co-operation among automobile manufacturers in research and development, Colonel Gorrell maintains, is the explanation.

Manufacturers have acted on the assumption that "you can lock out more ideas than you can lock in," he said. They have seen that they can get farther by sharing ideas and thereby encouraging the progress of the industry as a whole, than by keeping them secret. Companies have gone so far as to lend each other their engineers for help in experimental work, he said, citing a case that had come under his observation. But all this doesn't mean that they have quit fighting for business. When it comes to sales, Colonel Gorrell declared, they compete for all they are worth. It is simply that they are able to recognize certain activities as of mutual concern to all manufacturers and are able to co-operate in these.

Long an Executive

Fifteen years as an executive in the automobile industry has given Colonel Gorrell strong faith in this method of procedure. But he is by no means exclusively an automobile man. After graduating from West Point some years before the World War he entered the United States Air Service, and rose up through the ranks, ending as chief of staff of the service with the rank of colonel, having seen active service on all fronts.

Then, to top off this valuable experience, he has had, according to his brief biography in Who's Who, a surprising amount of practice in conferences. He represented the United States at more than 200 international ones which ought to make him highly skilled in the technique of co-ordinating an industry.

But for all this background, Colonel Gorrell is approachable and engaging, and assumes nothing of the manner of the "tsar" he is supposed to be. He is careful to point out that the air transport industry is not in need of strong discipline, since its leaders have already taken steps toward co-ordination. Before the Air Transport Association broke away from its parent body, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, it had appointed an air line maintenance committee, which held conferences on matters of mutual concern to the companies. Many technical problems having to do with air safety and efficiency of operation were discussed by representatives of the lines, with experts from the United States Army and Navy and others participating.

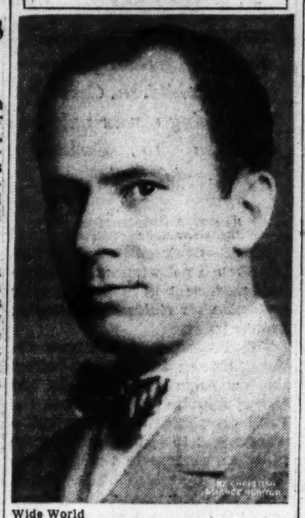
Maintenance Problems

The new association will take over the handling of maintenance problems and will add to these many others. It will consider schedules, traffic conditions, certain phases of sales, development of better airports in cities that lack them and so on.

Safety is of course an outstanding subject of joint concern. It is being given major consideration, Colonel Gorrell said. Research to promote safety is to be sponsored by the association in the future. Its purpose is not to set up an independent research laboratory, however, but to act as a "guiding hand" for the research agencies that exist.

The army and navy are each spending about $8,000,000 a year on research into fundamentals of aeronautics, he said, and another larger amount is spent by the National Advisory Commission on Aeronautics. The air transport people could bring some of their problems to these research laboratories. Others, that do not fall within the scope of either army or navy research, could be given out to some private institution, like M. I. T., to be studied with funds provided by the association, according to its president.

Air Tsar



Wide World

Col. Edgar Gorrell
Guiding Hand of New Air Transport Association

What's Going On in the Arts

Flute Players Club

For its concert yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, the Boston Flute Players Club submitted two novelties and two classics, Kodály's Serenade in F for two violins and viola and Markevitch's Serenade for violin, clarinet and bassoon were played for the first time in public in Boston. The other items were Bach's B minor Sonata for pianoforte and flute and Mendelssohn's String Quartet in E minor. The artists were the Chardon Quartet and Georges Laurent, flute, Raymond Allard, bassoon, Victor Polatschek, clarinet, and Paul Bregor, piano.

Kodály's Serenade is an impressive work, straightforward, unencumbered, unaffected, employing with masterly resource the folk type of thematic material which is characteristic of the composer. In marked contrast was the Serenade of Markevitch, newest and youngest of the infant prodigies. In spite of the encomiums heaped upon him, this composition does nothing to remove the impression, left by the two orchestral works of his that we have heard, of a precocious young man whose technical achievements outrun his musical message.

Except for a speed which seemed excessive in the opening Andante, the Bach sonata was splendidly played by both artists, particularly the beautiful Largo. The Mendelssohn quartet too fell gratefully upon the ear. It was well to remind us of the beauties of this work, too apt to be forgotten in the general neglect of the composer. The performance by the Chardons was an exceptional example of fine ensemble playing. The artists have achieved that unanimity of purpose which is the profoundest essential of chamber playing, and they gave just, eloquent and poetic expression to the romantic measures of Mendelssohn. L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

YESTERDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, played its fifth concert of this season. The program: Beethoven, Symphony No. 8; Mozart, Concerto in C major for flute, harp and orchestra (Mildred Dilling, harpist, and Frances Blaisdell, flutist); McCollin, Adagio (for string orchestra), a first performance in Boston; McKay, Fantasy on a Western Folk Song, with English horn solo by Robert Mackay, also a first performance in Boston; Weinberger, Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda" (William Frank, organist).

Despite the storm a goodly number assembled to hear this program, which was distinguished by two numbers by living Americans. Miss McCollin's work proved melodious and well put together, although the thematic material was not unusual in harmonic treatment.

More elaborate in detail was the Fantasy by George McKay, scored for full orchestra. Mr. McKay appeared to have a little difficulty in beginning the real thesis of his tale, but with the appearance of the solo instrument, beautifully played by Robert Mackay, the composition gained momentum and moved to an interesting climax. If some of the harmonies sounded a bit far fetched, they were at least in accord with what is termed "modern" musical idioms.

The Mozart concerto was an ingratiating bit of music, in which each soloist proved herself mistress of her chosen instrument. Each surmounted technical difficulties with disarming ease and each won justifiable and enthusiastic applause. And a good word should also be said for the able manner in which the orchestra performed its portion of the concerto.

The symphony was given a flexible performance. There was little attempt to find a "new" reading. Rather, Mr. Sevitzky was content to observe the phrasing and general interpretative marks of the composer, so that in the aggregate the work reflected the musical image of Beethoven with as much fidelity as People's has recently displayed. A joyous publication of the excerpt from "Schwanda" closed the program.

Jeno Swislowski

SATURDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall, Jeno Swislowski, pianist, made his Boston debut, playing this program: Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Beethoven, Sonata Op. 57; Chopin, Nocturne Op. 48, No. 1, Minuet, Op. 4, Etude Op. 25, No. 2 and Ballade in G minor; Niemann, "Old China" (after "Le connaissance de l'Est" of Paul Claudel); Schumann, "Papillons"; Liszt, Sonetto del Petrarca 123 and Tarantella (Venezia e Napoli).

This was a program calculated to reveal all the pianist's virtues and, it must be admitted, his defects as well. On the positive side of the appraising ledger may be placed words commending his well developed hands plus an ability to divide tonal emphasis unevenly between the fingers of a hand at a given point. But why should he choose an organ fugue in transcription to demonstrate this ability when there is the entire "Well-Tempered Clavichord" literature from which to make a selection? Under Mr. Swislowski's guidance the Toccata roared and thundered seemingly to a futile purpose. Another positive contribution to the pianist's playing is fleetness in fingering, revealed in portions of Niemann's suite.

On the negative side, Mr. Swislowski's most serious faut lies in the direction of interpretation, nowhere more completely revealed than in the Beethoven and Schumann. There was little curve to the melodic line of the sonata, while the poetry and wit of the "Papillons" eluded the pianist. An unfortunate lapse in memory disturbed the continuity of the Chopin Nocturne, but the Etude went very well indeed. Mr. Swislowski appears at present to be caught between the Scylla of speed and the Charybdis of insufficient musical penetration. An audience of good size applauded the artist. G. M. S.

Welcoming a New Gallery

IF IN the last year or two we have bewailed the disappearance of exhibiting places which we had considered valuable in this community, we now hail with particular enthusiasm the launching of a new art gallery at 104 Revere Street. No more sympathetic director for the proposed venture could be asked than Harley Perkins. An artist and critic, Mr. Perkins has spent several years in France, Germany and Spain. As writer, Mr. Perkins championed the modern movement when it was looked upon as something to be despised. For tireless energies dispensed, he received small gratitude. He returns to a changed city of Boston. The refractory have relented somewhat, a younger generation has grown up, unencumbered by prejudice, sympathetic with new ideas. There is a large group that will find Mr. Perkins's art gallery an important center in Boston art life.

The small house on Revere Street retains much of the former furnishings; the pictures are hung so that they may be seen in a somewhat domestic environment. The gallery will show works by contemporaries marked for good taste, individuality and courage. Folios will contain sketches and drawings. Rooms on the upper floor will be used for portrait sittings. Patrons will be encouraged to inquire about perplexing questions concerning the works. They may sit about and talk, and feel none of the pressure of the shop or formal art gallery.

For initial display, Mr. Perkins is showing a number of aquarelles which he made in Spain and Mallorca. They are his latest and finest accomplishment. Most of them express the rapture of an artist over the luxuriant country of Mallorco. Mr. Perkins's style is marked for conciseness and direct statement, for fearless juxtaposition of colors, for splendor of effect. The pictures compare most closely with Matisse in his better moments. Mr. Perkins has not merely translated color for color he has changed tones, heightened them, subdued them, as he has felt appropriate in order to convey both the visual perception of magnificent country and the emotional delight felt by an artist who lives there and studies it closely. D. A.

Engineering Building Awards

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the past week total $54,714,000, of which $3,333,000 represents private work and $51,381,000 public activities, "Engineering News-Record" reports. The volume is below the high level of the preceding week, but more than double the average weekly figures for the first half of last year.

New Move Starts To Save Dwindling Powers of States

(Continued from Page 1)

acts which are uniform in character.

The law commissioners contemplate lending their resources to both methods. For this project their labors have made them expert, since their business has been to draw up uniform laws and model acts for submission to the states.

Three-Point Program

Now their executive committee proposes doing three things to strengthen state powers:

1. To study the fields of legislation where the states can most ably work together.

2. To draft model acts on "subjects where uniformity will make more effective the exercise of state powers and promote interstate co-operation."

3. To draft model acts on "subjects suitable for interstate compacts."

Ready to Assume Task

Such enlargements of the work of the conference require a change in its constitution. That will be considered at the annual convention of the commissioners in Boston next August.

If the conference endorses the advice of the executive committee, the commissioners next year will probably select several subjects appropriate for state co-operation, submit model laws, and continue to help in encouraging state concurrence from year to year.

Exceptional experience will be brought to the preservation of state powers by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, if they vote to go ahead.

Personnel Is High Grade

The conference is a state organization. Its members, usually three to a state, are appointed by the Governor. They consist of judges, members of law school faculties, and practicing lawyers. The conference is largely financed by the American Bar Association.

Many of the uniform laws recommended by the commissioners have been accepted by legislatures. Its greatest success has been in drafting commercial acts. Its uniform negotiable instruments act, for instance, has been adopted in every state.

Judge Orie L. Phillips of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Denver, is president of the conference, and John H. Vorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D., secretary.

Much Spadework Done

"The commissioners on uniform state laws have done fundamental groundwork for interstate action in the scholarly compilation of state laws and the studies of uniformity in state legislation which they have carried on for years," commented George C. S. Benson, editor of State Government, organ of the Council of State Governments.

"The fact that the commissioners have recognized the importance of the newer trend toward interstate co-operation supplies a fresh sign that this movement to utilize state powers more fully will be a highly potent factor in state government of the future."

Sea Museum Gets Statue of Jackson

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—After more than a century of vicissitudes, a statue of Andrew Jackson which once decorated the prow of America's famous frigate, the Constitution, has put in for safe anchorage at the Marine Museum of the City of New York.

The figurehead was carved while the ship was laid up for repairs in Boston about 1830, and at one time in its history was displayed in a park in Lowell, Mass. Several years ago it was found in a New York auction room, from which it went to the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in Oyster Bay, Long Island, from which the museum acquired it.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 26

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.06mc.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

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Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Jan. 22	Cobh, Jan. 30	Jan. 21, 8:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm
†Champlain	Jan. 25	Plymouth, Feb. 1	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 8:00 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 25	Gibraltar, Jan. 31	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Australia must be specially addressed.

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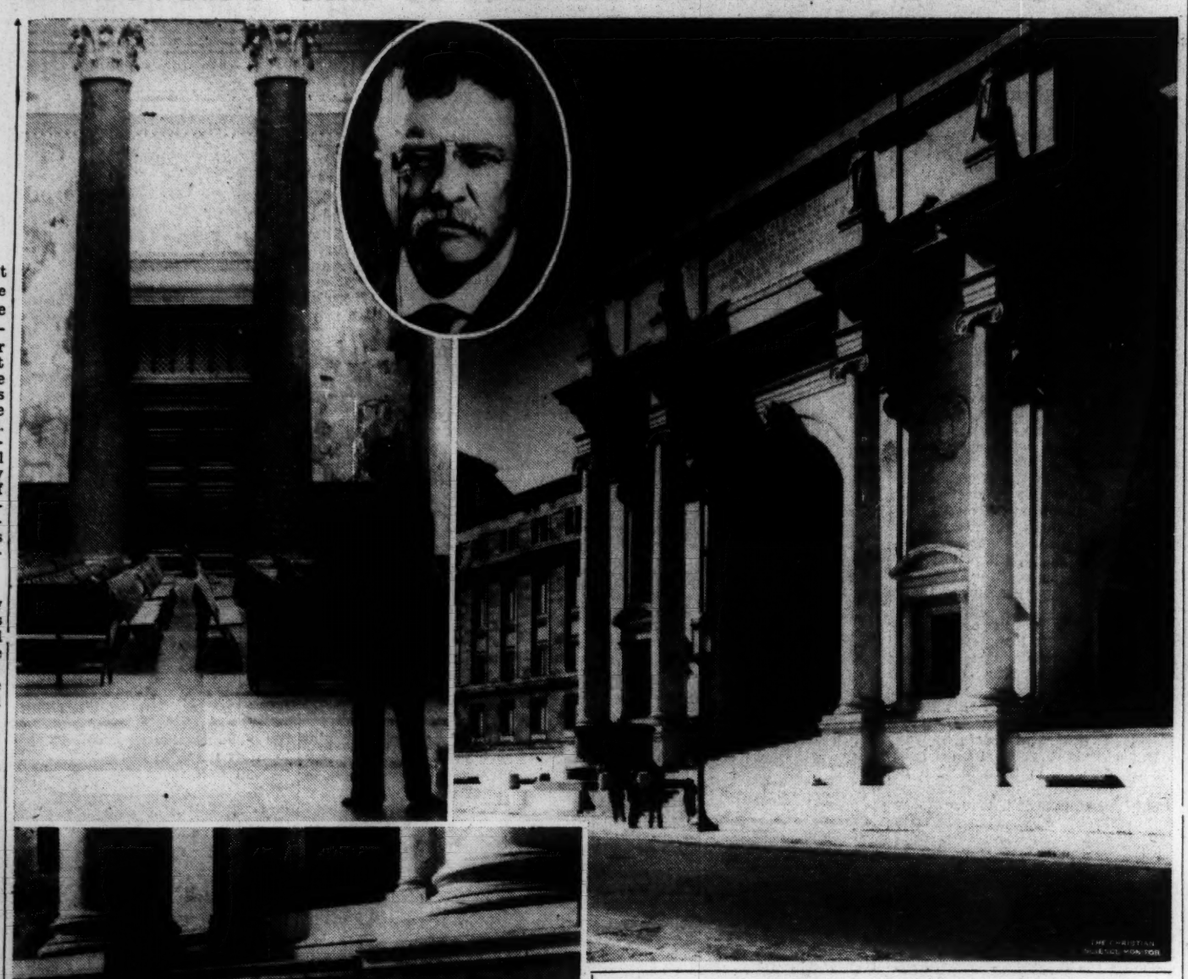
Theodore Roosevelt's Call to Action Sounds at Dedication

President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and Col. Theodore, the son, take part in opening museum memorial to man who put 'square deal' in nation's vocabulary.



Wurts Bros.; © International; Keystone

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall of American Museum of Natural History, New York

Upper Left—Between Columns, Mural of Panama Canal. Upper Right—Exterior of Building. Lower—Beside Main Entrance. Inset—Theodore Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The great romanesque wing memorializing the name of Theodore Roosevelt at the American Museum of Natural History was dedicated in a two-hour ceremony yesterday. President Roosevelt led in the tribute at the monumental structure for which as Governor of New York he laid the cornerstone five years ago. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President, and nearly all branches of the Roosevelt family were represented in the throng of 1500 notables in the marble and mosaic hall with its pictorial representation of the Roosevelt saga as it related to statesman and naturalist.

Enlivened Statecraft

The President quoted widely from Theodore Roosevelt's speeches and writings, with which the wall panels are inscribed, to illustrate his thesis of a life that had infused action and color into what before had been "a somewhat dull and drab" statecraft.

"With clearness and vision, energy, unfaltering faith," said the President, "he labored through his entire career to transform politics from a corrupt traffic to a public service. With a passion for justice and equality before the law, he sought with voice and pen, with every resource at his command to obtain for men everywhere their constitutional guaranty of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Phrases Quoted

The President saw the memorial as reflecting the universality of Theodore Roosevelt's life and interests. Himself a member of the museum for 40 years, he found it "fitting that this memorial, perpetuating the life and work of one who stirred such great interest in the field of natural history, should itself be an adjunct of the American Museum of Natural History." He spoke of the chief part which the late Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum and lifelong friend of Theodore Roosevelt, had played in instituting the monument, and voiced sadness that Professor Osborn had not survived to witness the formal consummation of what had been his dearest project.

It was the Roosevelt of the "Square Deal," and the Roosevelt who recalled Bunyan's "Man With a Muckrake" and who gave the term "muckraker" currency in the language, that the President recalled with emphasis.

His Maxims

"In him was combined a passion for righteousness and that strong sense of justice which found expression in the 'square deal,'" he said. "Race, creed, color, were not determining factors with him. He took a man for what he was.

"You and I still remember how those whom he denounced with righteous wrath winced under the stigma of such flashing epithets as 'malefactors of great wealth,' 'the wealthy criminal class' and the 'lunatic fringe.' He had a gift for pungent phrases and boiled down his whole political philosophy into such homely and popular maxims as 'Speak softly, but carry a big stick.' No wonder that John Morley said in 1904, 'The two things in America which seem to me most extraordinary are Niagara Falls and President Roosevelt.'

His Books

"Varied as were his political activities, the scope of his literary interests was no less extended. His volumes on American history, on current problems and on his own experiences as hunter and explorer, captured and retained the interest of the American people.

"We know how he loved the great outdoors. He loved the life of the boundless plains which he had known as a rancher in the West. He found strength in the wilderness. He knew the birds and the animals and the trees and the plants and the flowers.

"He enriched, he enlarged and extended our cultural horizon. Everything about him was big and vital and, above all, national. He was able to see great problems in their true perspective, because he looked at the nation as a whole."

For State of New York

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, accepting the memorial for the State, made his theme the Roosevelt struggle for better government, seeing Theodore Roosevelt's greatest contribution in "the ceaseless and brave fight which he waged to arouse the conscience of the American people in behalf of clean government, honest business and social justice."

"He knew, as all honest men in public life must know, that clean and honest government can prevail only if it has the support of an enlightened and militant public opinion," the Governor said.

It was particularly fitting, Governor Lehman continued, that the memorial would be a link in the educational system, because "few men in our history have influenced the ideals of youth more deeply than he, nor more greatly held youth's confidence and affection."

For New York City

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia spoke with sharply contemporary implication by centering his eulogy on the Roosevelt who "took the Constitution forward when time could not be taken back," and would not permit it to be used "as an instrument of oppression or as a justification for special privilege"; whose purpose and determination it was "to prevent the encroachment of one branch of government on the sphere of the other," in what was obvious reference to recent Supreme Court voidance of fundamental New Deal legislation.

"Though extremely progressive for his time," said the Mayor, "he was a fundamentalist in his belief and conviction in the American system of government, based upon three coordinate branches of government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

Separating the Branches

"He would not permit the Senate to become a court of justice; he would not permit the court to transform itself into a legislative body. Through his energetic action he endeavored to keep the three marching abreast, each in its own path.

"When one branch of the government sought to prevent progress by infringing upon the prerogatives of another branch of government, he would rush in with a smashing, slashing attack. He saw the necessity of keeping both the legislatures and the courts in their proper places.

Judicial Decisions

"Speaking at Carnegie Hall on March 20, 1912, Colonel Roosevelt stated then what might well be the text today:

"'When, as the result of years of education and debate, a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer and have chosen a legislature and executive pledged to embody that remedy by law, and the law has been finally passed and approved, I regard it as monstrous that a bench of judges shall then say to the people, "You must begin all over again."'

"It was this kind of vigorous, courageous defense of the Constitution which resulted in many necessary laws attacked in state and federal courts and finally finding a permanent place on the statute books of our state and country."

The Son Speaks

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in his turn, recalled the intimate Roosevelt for the memorial assembly, and in particular his father's passionate interest in natural history which began when he was 12 years old and was never to flag, making him a driving force for conservation of national resources and the protection of wild life. The family natural history museum, Colonel Roosevelt related, went back to the battered volume of "Wood's Natural History," which was Theodore Roosevelt's first nature book.

"While reading it his artistic sense evidently overcame him," the colonel continued, "for the picture of the elephant is extra illustrated with a platoon of little figures of this single-line school. In other convenient places, he has drawn strange animals that I am sure, in later life, he would have characterized as 'nature fakes.'"

Then there was the morning when, as President, Theodore Roosevelt burst into one of his Cabinet meetings with "Gentlemen, do you know what happened this morning!"

"The Cabinet shuddered in anticipation of some earth-shaking calamity," Colonel Roosevelt said. "My father continued, 'While I was walking in the garden just now I saw a chestnut-sided warbler, and this is only February.'"

At the close of the program of speeches, Roland Hayes, baritone, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

For Education

The building now completed is in accord with the prospectus then devised not only to interpret the character of Theodore Roosevelt as a lover of natural history and an explorer, but establish an educational medium expressive of his humanitarianism and idealism. It is the design of John Russell Pope, of New York, and constructed of pink granite, with a façade modeled on the triumphal arches of ancient Rome.

Pioneers

The portal rises 60 feet above the base and is flanked on either side by granite columns supporting heroic figures of Lewis, Clark, Audubon and Boone, expressive of those who helped tame America's wilderness and of Theodore Roosevelt's prime interest in the history of the winning of the West. Crowning the whole is a parapet wall inscribed to:

"Theodore Roosevelt: A great leader of the youth of America in energy and fortitude, in the faith of our fathers, in defense of the rights of the people, in the love and conservation of nature and of the best in life and man."

Vista Designed

The $3,500,000 building fronts Central Park West, and in years to come, it is hoped, will be the western end of a promenade vista reaching the width of the park to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the eastern edge. It now connects with the Museum of Natural History, the new Whitney wing for birds being on the north and the nearly completed Akeley African hall on the west. Indeed, the doorway opposite the main entrance of the Memorial Hall itself connects with this latter wing, dedicated to Colonel Roosevelt's coworker and companion on several wilderness expeditions and on his first trip to Africa.

In the center of the 350-foot terrace fronting the entrance arch, is to stand a 30-foot equestrian statue of Roosevelt, accompanied by the figures of an American Indian and a native African on foot, suggestive of his interest in the original peoples of these widely-separated countries. This is the work of James E. Fraser, sculptor of the four statues that surmount the façade columns.

Niches on either side of the entrance are to have sculptured figures of the bison and the bear, and the arch itself is a coffered granite vault.

Wall Paintings

Three murals by William A. Mackay depict Roosevelt achievements; the central panel covering the history of the Panama Canal, the south wall illustrating the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which marked the end of the Russo-Japanese War; and the third panel dealing with the African explorations. These are a combination of allegory and fact. The Panama epic ranges from Balboa's discovery of the Pacific to the meeting of the excavators in the final act of clearing rock and earth from the cut which joined two oceans. For the episode at Portsmouth, N. H., the artist has started with the feudal conflicts between Mongol Tartars and Japanese warriors and has gone forward to the signing of the treaty.

African Travel

The Roosevelt story in Africa is told against a contour map of Northern Africa, with snow-capped Mt. Kenya and a fringe of forest, scenes of natives on safari, an elephant hunt and other examples of jungle adventure. Finally, there is the drawing of the Roosevelt ancestors grouped about the family's armorial shield; and still another painting shows Roosevelt flanked by the figures of Flora and Fauna.

Also on these walls are quotations from the mass of Roosevelt writings under the four headings of Nature, Manhood, Youth and the State.

Dedication

The dedication serves to recall that Theodore Roosevelt's father was one of the founders of the museum when it was in the Arsenal in Central Park. There has been no President save Thomas Jefferson so keenly interested in natural science, and primary emphasis has been placed, both in general conception and in detailed decoration of the memorial, on this; for though it is well known that he was a famous hunter, less well known are his absorption in all aspects of nature and his knowledge of birds. So extraordinary was the latter, indeed, that, following his Presidency, when he walked through the New Forest with Sir Edward Grey, he could identify every bird he saw or heard there, though he had passed less than a month altogether in England since his boyhood.

Emergency Council Meeting

En route to New York for the dedication, President Roosevelt stopped over in Newark, N. J., to see launched in that State the undertaking of the National Emergency Council to co-ordinate the work of all federal relief agencies. All relief administrators in the State were present at the meeting, at which Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, presided as director of the council.

It was the President's first visit to Newark since the presidential campaign, and he received an ovation from thousands of persons who lined the course of his route.

Striking out in defense of both the immediate and long-run usefulness of his recovery program and at the criticism of centralization of governmental activity in Washington, Mr. Roosevelt declared the Administration had clung to the idea of home-rule and that no mayor in the country has been shorn of any of the responsibilities of his office.

"There is a grand word that is going around, 'boondoggling,'" he continued. "It is a pretty good word. If we can boondoggle ourselves out of this depression, that word is going to be enshrined in the hearts of the American people for many years to come."

'Abbey of South' to Be Rebuilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLETCHER, N. C. — Calvary Episcopal Church, the "Westminster Abbey of the South," which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt along the same architectural lines used in the original edifice, which was erected in 1859. The Bill Nye memorial window, erected to the memory of the well-known American humorist who is buried there, was saved intact. The communion service and the bishop's chair also were taken safely from the flames.

Lolling in Lap of Leisure Held Costly to Civilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—No nation has ever achieved greatness through devoting a major portion of its time to play, the development of leisure having synchronized with the downfall of one civilization after another, in the opinion of Dr. Jay B. Nash, professor of education at New York University.

From these lessons of history, the American people may well guard themselves against weakening tendencies, Professor Nash declared in emphasizing the dangers which America faces in acquiring an abundance of leisure. They are no exceptions to the rule, he said.

"No civilization has ever worked out the educational formula for an adequate utilization of leisure," he said in an address before the Parent-Teachers' Association here Wednesday night. "That needn't prevent us from trying, but we might as well admit at the start that obstacles must be surmounted.

"What we often overlook is that men enjoy working. They may complain about it, but what satisfaction from recreation can compare with that of returning home after a day of honest labor well performed and adequately paid?"

The trouble is, Professor Nash continued, that when men find leisure, they slip quickly into an easy routine, with great emphasis upon listening and looking on. Hence a great deal of time is occupied in sitting beside radios and going to see the motion pictures.

While nothing is wrong with such pastimes in themselves, Professor Nash believes that they lead to a passive state—one in which the participant fails to do his own thinking and acting.

"If, with leisure, men become the actors; if they accept every opportunity to express themselves, conquer new fields, keep themselves challenged, leisure will contribute to the advancement of civilization," he declared, adding that formal education had failed to stimulate such an attitude and should be revised to make men anxious for new and joyous experiences.

"Crime is very definitely another phase of the misuse of leisure," he said. "Practically all juvenile delinquency is a misuse of leisure. Civilization may be doomed quickly by turning to crime, or slowly by becoming a spectator, but surely in any case unless the true values of all occupations—work and play included—are fully understood."

Taxi Drivers to Be Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Taxicab drivers here will be finger printed, tested for their eyesight and given an examination as to their past records in a movement by Richmond police, cab companies and insurance companies to make traffic conditions safer, it was stated by the manager of one of the companies.

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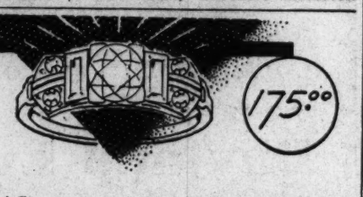

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Labor Splits Into Factions To Unionize Mass Industries; Goal Is Considered Decisive

(Continued from Page 1)

invade the unclaimed area, ineffectively but clamorously, to the damage of labor discipline and prestige.

3. Corporations are promoting "company unions" which the trade unions protest to be under employer domination. Establishment of a rival company union makes entrance of a trade union the harder.

4. Appeals are continually made to the A. F. of L. from workers with A. F. of L. proclivities in the mass production industries, asking for support.

5. The best type of union to be formed in the mass production field has not yet been agreed upon by organized labor.

Task Grows Larger Daily

Meanwhile, the host of employees in the great non-union industries multiplies, and organized labor's problem of what to do about them grows daily more important.

The dilemma is a new one, a by-product of the progress of manufacturing. The skill now required by huge numbers is of an entirely different character from that of those who became craftsmen through years of apprenticeship.

In many mass production industries a newly employed worker within a few months becomes as competent to perform his specialized operations as he ever will be. This contrasts with the skill demanded of the craftsman who, in addition to his years of apprenticeship, needs additional time to master all the knowledge essential to his craft.

Stands By Craft Ideal

Yet the American Federation of Labor began principally as a league of the skilled, developed to its present strength in large part as a combination of crafts, and at its last convention, when the craft ideal was challenged, stalwartly stood by it.

So the question in exaggerated outline is—how are the skilled to organize the unskilled,

Recognizing the urgency of fresh tactics in the mass production zone the A F. of L convention of two years ago granted:

"During recent years there have developed new (industrial) methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industry in which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize craft unions."

Sensing the situation clearly, the convention thought it had devised the strategy to meet it. But it hadn't. Last year's convention found the issue had become the biggest thing before it, and still proved unable to give an answer.

Then three months ago, shortly after that convention, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, perhaps momentarily the most aggressive figure in the labor movement, jumped in with a solution. To advance it, he and seven other union presidents formed a "Committee for Industrial Organization."

His remedy urges the creation of industrial unions in the mass production industries, where all the workers in a single industry—skilled and unskilled—are gathered into a single union. The United Mine Workers is a union of this kind.

Where Split Comes

The Lewis proposal does not seem far from the plan worked out by the A. F. of L. at its convention in San Francisco two years back, but apparently ineffectively carried out.

However, the decision of Mr. Lewis and his associates to set up a committee and work for industrial unionism in the unorganized industries was taken independently of the A. F. of L. The Lewis group had previously brought their proposal to the A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City last October. There they brashly criticized the A. F. of L., alienated some sympathizers, and were beaten by a vote of 18,024 to 10,933.

What Mr. Lewis is now doing is virtually the same thing that the reds have done, it is remarked in union circles, in that he is trying to "bore within" the A. F. of L. to convert it to his policy.

Green Calls for Loyalty

While he has much justification as to the method of organizing he advises, as many labor men believe, he has provoked a quarrel within organized labor which may weaken it. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., has appealed to all its units to stick by convention action. The Lewis committee replies by claiming the right of a minority to seek to win over the majority.

Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, today's outstanding chiefs of organized labor, thus stand at odds over the most perilous issues of organization—the type of union and hence manner of invading hitherto invulnerable industries.

Labor therefore begins with division when it contemplates a campaign requiring every resource.

Actual Lewis Opponent

Mr. Green, however, is not Mr. Lewis's real opponent, if Mr. Lewis means to initiate a great organizing movement in steel, etc. When the war for workers is on, the fundamental opposition to the Lewis committee will then be discovered in the corporations.

Easy as the Lewis' committee may find it to begin a drive within labor, the vital test of policy will come in carrying out that policy within an antagonistic company.

No expectation of Mr. Lewis's bringing about a split in the A. F. of L. is anticipated by labor men who have long worked with him.

As for the labor movement, it has temporarily lost unity. So far as organized labor's interests are concerned, it seems to be motoring up the street it wants on the wrong side of the road.

Nogales Channel Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz.—Work is starting on the third and final unit of a $500,000 flood control project designed to protect the twin cities of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. At a cost of $110,000 a channel is being extended to connect with the Santa Cruz River. A long concrete conduit, starting in Mexico, has been laid to carry off waters.

Mexico Ignores New Attack By Roman Catholics

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 20 (AP)—A threatened crisis in the relations between the Roman Catholic Church and Mexico appeared today to have passed without the disturbance which some had feared.

Beyond issuance of a previously prepared statement in which the Government reiterated its intention of fulfilling its educational program, state authorities took no notice of the reading yesterday in Roman Catholic churches of a pastoral letter, challenging the Government's socialistic education.

Plans Outlined

The statement issued by Gen. Vasquez Vela, Federal Secretary of Education, was part of a report timed some time ago. There was no indication that it was intended as an answer to the pastoral letter.

It outlined the Government's plans to construct 2000 new schools during the coming year, and made educational facilities available in isolated communities.

The pastoral letter, latest of a series of acts by the Roman Catholic Church since the socialistic education was adopted officially in December, 1934, forbade Roman Catholics to send their children to schools where socialism was taught.

School Attendance Up

It also contained a prayer for "real guarantees and freedom."

In view of the fact that the Government took no steps to prevent deliverance of the pastoral letter and allowed it to be circulated in printed form, informed sources believed no official attention would be accorded the letter.

Officials said their figures showed that despite the Roman Catholic Church opposition to socialistic education, there had been no decline in school attendance during the 14 months the program has been in effect.

Mexico Widens Scope Of Rural Education; New Schools Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The opening of the New Year has seen the fulfillment of many promises which President Cardenas made months ago in respect to national education. Plans are now being drawn up for fifteen new industrial schools for the children of soldiers which, it is estimated, will entirely provide for the 7500 children in the military zones.

The first school of this type was founded last summer to take care of five hundred girls, the daughters of soldiers who had heretofore been unable to enjoy the benefits of consistent schooling. The experiment was so successful that four more schools were soon opened. The present plan will give every soldier the opportunity of leaving his children in competent hands where they will receive primary and high school instruction as well as training in agriculture, industrial arts or any other career for which the child shows a special aptitude.

Railroad Education

An innovation in education will be introduced soon in the National Railways when cars fitted up like schools will journey to distant parts of the Republic where the children of the railroad workers are growing up in absolute illiteracy. This measure was suggested by a committee of workers who have asked the Department of Education not to overlook them while drawing up plans. There are about 20,000 workers and their families living in regions where the rural school system has not yet reached. Many of these workers are not able to teach their children to read, owing to the fact that they, themselves, are absolutely illiterate. It is pointed out that as many fathers as children will want to take advantage of the traveling schools.

Free Textbooks

According to the present plan each car will not only carry textbooks, pencils, slates and other school material but will stop a few days each week in the various "pueblos." The cars will be equipped with radios from which will be broadcast special lectures from the Department of Education as well as concerts. Although the textbooks are now selling for as low as seven centavos, they will be distributed free among the workers' children.

So vital has become the desire for education in this country that during a recent visit of the Sub-Secretary of Education, Gabriel Lucio, to the rural districts, he was greeted by delegations of peasants carrying banners that read, "We want schools to free us and to leave as a heritage for our children." A committee of peasants explained that work was stopped on their local school for lack of funds and they asked that it be renewed at once, which was promised them. Señor Lucio also offered to send out one of the traveling libraries which the Government has created with sufficient material and books to start a small library beside the local school.

Lewis Opens Fire On Craft Unionism

(Continued from Page 1)

a series of technical and reactionary decisions, to uphold the tottering and discredited capitalism of former years," and he warned that "the dark, destructive shadows of these decisions fall menacing athwart the Guffey Coal Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Railroad Labor Pensions Act and even the Social Security Act."

Mr. Lewis said "it would seem that an amendment to the Constitution which would empower the Congress to enact uniform laws for the regulation of agriculture, manufacturing and mining is inevitable."

The militant labor leader asserted the attitude of the Ford Motor Company had been "100 per cent autocratic supplemented with a smug paternalism."

"The management of General Motors," he continued, "has likewise been autocratic. In every way possible it has always attempted to prevent any organization among its employees.

"Both of these outstanding companies in the industry have also dealt with labor ruthlessly as a commodity or article of commerce. All human considerations have been ignored. . . . During the past six years they have made their employees a community burden, or abandoned them to public charity or relief."

Green Says A. F. of L. Not Ironbound to Craft System

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's executive council will turn its attention this week to the situation created by the formation last year of John L. Lewis's new committee for industrial organization.

The president the United Mine Workers quit the council last November shortly after he formed the separate committee to further organization of industrial, as opposed to craft unions in big mass production industries.

Mr. Lewis has been succeeded by Felix Knight of Kansas City, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, as vice-president of the A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has deplored the formation of the Lewis committee, indicated that the Federation was not flatly committed to the craft union system.

"No policy can succeed that is a rigid policy," he commented. "It must be flexible."

Citing demands for rubber, cement, radio, steel and other workers for broader types of industrial unions, he mentioned the charter granted recently for an international union in the automobile industry, and said:

"I don't recall that the American Federation of Labor has ever granted such a broad original industrial organization charter as in the automobile industry."

Pisgah Park to Be Enlarged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Acquisition by the Government of the 36,000-acre, $132,000 tract of mountain land south of Waynesville, known as Sherwood Forest, is expected soon. It will be part of the Pisgah National Forest. Other lands totaling 50,000 acres are in process of condemnation for this national forest. Acquisition of Sherwood Forest will increase the area of the Pisgah Forest Park to approximately 700,000 acres.

Sugar Factory Rises From Iran Ruins

500 Tons Daily Output From Government Monopoly

Shah Builds Roads

The Monitor's correspondent in Moscow has recently made a trip to Iran (Persia) which resulted in his uncovering several interesting articles, of which the following is one.

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERSEPOLIS, Iran (Persia)—As one stands here at night in 1936 amid the ruins of the great palace built by Darius and his son Xerxes 2500 years ago, there appears across the plain a brilliant burst of electric light, observable for miles around. This light is something which the Achaemenian rulers whose palace faced this plain never could have imagined; it marks the site of one of the most up-to-date sugar factories in the world, completed last November.

The curious juxtaposition of these magnificent ruins and this modern factory gives some notion of the Iran of today—an Iran just emerging from feudalism into modern industrialism. The writer spent an interesting morning going with a Czech engineer through this sugar factory.

Bought Best Plants

Iran's present ruler, Riza Shah, having decided to manufacture in Iran the country's entire consumption of sugar, got the best machinery obtainable for eight such factories as this. The Czech engineer assured me this factory is equal to the best in Europe.

Swedish engineers constructed the buildings, which afford the maximum ventilation, light and cleanliness. Germany supplied the oil-burning turbines. Czechoslovakia provided the machinery which converts sugar beets into granulated or lump sugar in one vast process without the intervention of human hands.

The complete plant cost more than $1,000,000 and can produce 500 tons of sugar daily.

Machines Cut Manpower

The uncanny powers of modern machinery assume a special significance in this historic setting. This entire plant, said the Czech engineer could be operated in Europe by only 80 men; in Iran twice this number are used in addition to 12 Czech workmen imported to train Iranians. The Iranians work two shifts of 12 hours each, but the work is so light that they are not tired at the end of their shift; the machinery does all the heavy work.

This factory has completely altered agriculture for miles around. The Shah's Government ordered all near by peasants to grow sugar beets. Camels and patient little donkeys bring beets to the factory, dumping unwashed beets into concrete trenches filled with running water which traverse the factory yard. The machinery does the rest; inside the factory, men simply watch the machines, moving a lever now and then.

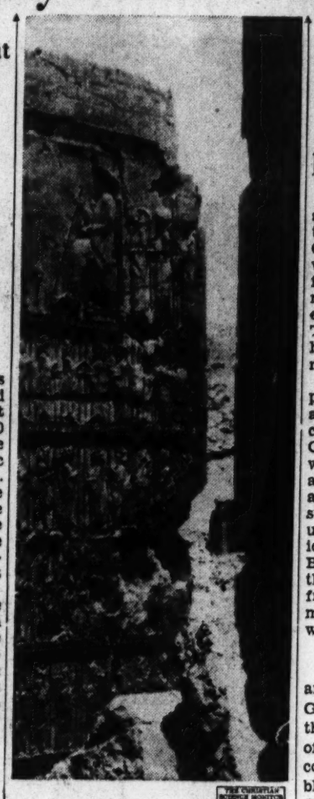
Most of the Iranians employed in the factory are simple peasants who had never seen a factory before. Their Czech tutors praise their aptitude in learning unfamiliar work. They receive a maximum of 40 cents a day, about twice what they might expect from labor in the fields. The 12 Czech workmen receive three times as much in a year as the 320 Iranians employed in two shifts.

Factories of this kind, the most up-to-date money can buy, are springing up in all parts of Iran, with the Shah as the driving force. Sugar presents a typical example of his methods. The Shah noted that sugar constituted one-fifth of Iran's purchases abroad; he said, "We shall make our own sugar." But private industry was not attracted because sugar yields small profits. So the Government set up a monopoly, and ordered eight plants. The proceeds from monopolies of sugar and tea are building railways and highways.

Invites Industry

When possible, the Government leaves industrialization in private hands. The Shah noted recently that jute bags occupied a large place in imports; he ordered an embargo, and private capitalists built a jute-bag factory at Resht, in northern Iran, to supply the country's needs. The factory's profits in the first year were 40 per cent.

The Government recently set up a monopoly in cotton textiles, but this applies only to imports. The Government thus bargains with various countries, and buys only from those who will take Iran's raw materials in exchange; Japan has exchanged textiles for raw cotton. Thus trade is balanced and Iran has more money to buy factory machinery.



2500-Year-Old Carving

One of the Stone Engravings at Persepolis, in the Ruined Palace Built by Darius the Great

Private Capital Finds Profit in Textile Industries

Foreign Experts Busy

But private industry finds great profits in Iranian textile mills. The ancient capital at Isfahan has become the "Manchester of Iran." A German consultant conducted the writer through two completed cotton and wool textile mills at Isfahan, and through three others under construction. They are completely up to date; working conditions are ideal; output is equal to the best. But Iranian men and boys operating the looms are satisfied to receive from 12 to 40 cents a day, which is more than they might expect elsewhere.

Transport Expensive

One Isfahan woolen mill makes army uniforms and blankets. The German plant cost 40 per cent more than it would in Germany because of transportation. But its operating costs are so low that it can make a blanket for one third the cost in Germany. It accepts orders for delivery nine months in advance with 50 per cent payment in advance, and plows its huge profits back into new plant.

The German consultant, long resident in Iran, estimated that one-fourth the city's population of 100,000 already are dependent upon the textile mills.

The standard of living has risen sharply; where standards were so low, a daily wage of 40 cents means comparative luxury. The workers in this mill saved money, invested it in company stock, and made a profit of 100 per cent the first year.

Mental Uplift

Factories and mills, rising everywhere in Iran, are changing the mentality of this ancient race. Illiterate workers come from mud-brick huts into factories which are the last word in ventilation, lighting, cleanliness, to operate the most up-to-date automatic machinery. For Iran, starting industrialization so late, has the advantage of the world's experience. Competition is so keen that the Government and private capitalists can buy at little more than cost the best plant, which is also the most economical.

These Iranian factory workers are escaping the unpleasant experiences of an earlier industrial age; for them, there will be no such working conditions as were common-place in Europe not long ago and still exist in older factories. Straight from feudalism they leap into the brighter industrialism of the present. The brightness of these factories may also swiftly illuminate their darkened minds.

Cherry Tree Avenue From Washington's Early Home Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The beginnings of a movement to establish a boulevard of cherry trees from Fredericksburg to George Washington's boyhood home in Stafford, scene of the world-known juvenile story of Washington, has been announced by the Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce, with plans for a celebration on Feb. 22, the anniversary of the first President's birthday.

Gov. George C. Peery and state Legislature will be asked to be the guests of Fredericksburg when the trees are planted. President Roosevelt also will be invited to the celebration, as will many other prominent officials.

The outstanding feature of the day will be the planting of a double row of cherry trees from the east approach to the Free Bridge along the famous King's Highway to the farm where Washington lived as a boy with his parents, his brothers and sisters, and where he is said to have chopped down his father's favorite cherry tree, broken his mother's valued colt's neck and to have tossed a Spanish dollar across the Rappahannock River.

Although it never has been established as a public shrine as have the two other places at which George Washington lived, the farm opposite Fredericksburg is one of the most important of Washington's homes. It was the only place at which the entire Washington family lived.

A structure reputed to have been used by Washington as a survey office still stands on the farm. Last year the Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce sponsored a celebration in which a cherry tree was planted near the spot where the last remaining cherry tree on the farm had fallen. George Washington, of Philadelphia, a collateral descendant of the first President, officially planted the tree.

Plywood Business Brisk; Employees Get Bonuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—More than 3000 of the 6000 plywood workers in this district received on Jan. 1 a bonus of 5 cents an hour over the recognized prices paid for such work.

Plywood and door trade has been brisk through the fall and winter. The decision to grant a bonus was based on the volume of business and a desire to share the profits with the employees so long as the present conditions obtain. The Tacoma smelter now employs more than 1000 men, the largest pay roll in many years.

Three Towns Get Relief Funds For Discussion Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Dr. John W. Studebaker, Federal Commissioner of Education, reported yesterday selection of the first three communities where work relief funds will finance group discussions on public matters—Manchester, N. H.; Mongolia County, W. Va., and Colorado Springs, Colo.

He said seven more would be chosen soon. Local superintendents of education, who will direct the forums, will complete plans for the spring season at a conference here this week.

The 10 forums are to be financed by a $330,000 work relief allotment. Dr. Studebaker estimated the forum meetings, which are to be held 10 times or more a week in each center, would provide jobs for 400 needy white collar workers as well as for experts in public affairs.

Nationwide Survey

He said the office of education recently launched the first nationwide survey of the more than 400 public affairs forums now operating under sponsorship of churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, civic councils, public schools and civic committees.

A booklet, "Education for Democracy — Public Affairs Forums," which was written by Dr. Studebaker and C. S. Williams, also of the office of education, will be sent to anyone seeking to organize a discussion group.

Under Consideration

Dr. Studebaker said the seven centers to be selected will be chosen from a list prepared after consultation with representatives of business, educational and religious groups. Under consideration are: Hackensack, N. J.; Bridgeport and New Britain, Conn.; Portland, Maine; Schenectady, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Fort Worth, Texas; Tulsa, Okla.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Santa Ana, Orange County and Sacramento, Calif; Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

Most of the forums, they added, will not get under way completely until next fall.

Dr. Studebaker also announced receipt of a work relief allotment for a radio program featuring Civilian Conservation Corps members and persons on relief.

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Reds Force Nomad Tribesmen to Settle Down in Kazakstan

Thousands of wanderers become farmers after insistent drive from Moscow to persuade them to join collective farming groups. Kulaks and former aristocrats dumped at Alma Ata.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The power of a ruthless and determined dictatorship to alter completely the entire social structure and economy of vast regions without regard to human costs is strikingly illustrated in the case of Kazakstan, which is observing this winter its fifteenth anniversary as a Soviet Republic under the domination of Moscow.

In 1920, after three years of civil war, Moscow regained control of Kazakstan, an area equal in size to Germany, France, Italy and Spain combined, with a population of 6,500,000 persons of whom about two thirds were Kazaks, a branch of the Turkic race, and one third were colonists from other parts of Russia. The Kazaks have been nomads for centuries, and derived their living largely from their herds, which numbered more than 35,000,000 cattle in 1914.

Real Aid at First

The Russian Communists took over Kazakstan as an area thoroughly demoralized by civil war. They quickly restored order, helped the nomads to replenish their herds, and were content for a time to move very gradually in "communizing" these primitive peoples. The Kazakstan herds by 1927 had risen again to 30,000,000 and the Kazaks were nearing their prewar level.

But gradual measures do not satisfy Russian Communists. After 10 years of Communist rule, Kazakstan still was a nomad country, and the Communists had made small progress in settling Kazaks on farms where they would be more susceptible to Communist education, or in persuading them to provide labor for the new industrial enterprises. In 1930, after the first Five-Year Plan had been initiated, the Kremlin decided upon more drastic measures.

De-Nomadization

The central feature of the Kremlin's new policy was "de-nomadization" of Kazakstan. An attempt was made to collectivize the nomads on cattle-breeding farms. The results were disastrous; the nomads killed off their cattle rather than turn them over to collective farms. By the middle of 1933, according to official Soviet figures, their herds had been reduced to less than 5,000,000. Today, after two years of intensive effort, the herds still number only 7,120,000 head.

The terrific cost of the "de-nomadization" experiment probably will never be known. The loss of herds in this cattle country, with few modern communications and no other local food supply, naturally led to famine. Communist officials in Kazakstan have admitted that between 1930 and 1933 half of the population either perished or emigrated from Kazakstan.

Admit Losses

Whether the Communists had anticipated the cost of this experiment is not likely to be revealed. It is probable that they did not; this winter L. I. Mirzoyan, secretary of the Kazakstan party committee, admitted that "errors and deviations during this period resulted in tremendous losses." However, although they moderated their collectivization policy, the Communists drove straight toward their goal of "de-nomadization."

Today the "de-nomadization" of Kazakstan is an accomplished fact; the economy of the region has been completely changed. Since 1931 the Kremlin has dumped into this region several hundred thousand former "kulaks" from the North Caucasus and Ukraine, and thousands of former aristocrats and "bourgeoisie" from Leningrad and elsewhere. A recent visitor to Alma Ata remarked that the Kazak capital contains more former aristocrats than Leningrad, their one-time home.

Primitive Conditions

About 70,000 former "kulaks," including 6000 Germans from the Volga grain belt, were put to work in 1931 in the Karaganda coal mines, where living conditions are so primitive that only the most hardy have survived. Other thousands of "unprivileged" persons have supplied the unskilled labor for building the Balkhash-Karaganda and Rubtsova-Ridder railways, 700 kilometers long, which are nearing completion, and for large new industrial enterprises such as the copper "combinat" at Balkhash. The Kremlin would have had great difficulty in attracting free labor for these projects, on account of the unfavorable climate, primitive housing conditions and the absence of a settled food supply.

In one way and another, the Communists are nearing their goal in Kazakstan. Nomads are becoming rare; a settled agriculture has been created. Collective farms in 1935 cultivated 10,000,000 acres, partly by irrigation, with the help of 20,000 tractors, 2900 combines and 3000 tractor-driven threshing machines. The newly-created state industrial and governing machine, employing 700,000 people, has managed to absorb about 300,000 Kazaks.

Schools for All

Elementary schools have been provided for all children, including 250,000 Kazaks, and about 50 per cent of the population is now literate. This year 300,000 illiterates attended special schools. There are 16 higher schools in Alma Ata alone. Communist newspapers in Kazakstan have a daily circulation of 219,000, and both newspapers and books are provided in the Kazak language. Social services have been widely extended.

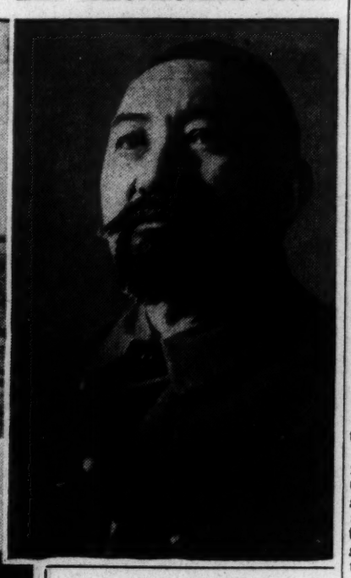
Thus the Communists in 15 years have transformed nomadic Kazakstan into a region of settled agriculture well on the road toward industrialization and Communist civilization.

From the Communist viewpoint, the future of the region is much brighter, and the terrific human cost of the concentrated process of change therefore is justified.

Sovfotos

Oil for the Tents of Kazakstan

Upper Left—Where Formerly the Nomad Tribes Set Up Their Tents a Huge Oil Industry Is Rapidly Growing Up, Under Impulsion From Moscow. Upper Right—Comrade Ernazaroff, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Kazakstan. Lower—A Meadow Between the Mountains Near Alma-Aresan. In the Background Are the Mountains Kungel-Ala-Tau



League Resumes Peace Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

ship. Mr. Anthony Eden, champion of sanctions, was appointed Foreign Secretary but at the same time counsels of caution were apparently obeyed. Britain, while willing to act with others, is unwilling to take further initiative which would seem to mark it out as an adversary of Italy.

Co-operation Demanded

Russia and Roumania, principal oil producers, have made it known that they, too, subordinate their sacrifices of Italian markets to full co-operation of all oil-producing countries.

France is not an oil-producing country, but nevertheless its consent as a member of the League is necessary, and Premier Laval has declared he will refer the matter to Parliament before committing himself at Geneva.

Soundings Taken

The question whether the oil sanction will be put in practice is therefore in abeyance. It cannot be finally answered yet for although the factors outlined are doubtless important they can be overborne by the determined demand of all who are pledged to prevent warfare.

In the meantime soundings are being taken and on the response of the majority of countries will depend the League's action. The smaller nations, especially some of those formerly known as neutrals are favorable to every step which may shorten the war. There has perhaps been some exaggeration regarding Italian bombing of Red Cross establishments, but there is sufficient truth in the allegations to arouse the greatest indignation.

A more formal inquiry into the working of the present sanctions and the probable effect of the proposed oil sanctions will help to fix League policy.

Three Groups at Work

There are now three organizations dealing with the East African conflict. First is the Council, executive of the League, presided over at this session by Stanley M. Bruce of Australia. Second is the Committee of 18 under Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal whose task is to coordinate sanctions. Third is the Committee of 13 headed by Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, which is really the Council minus Italy. This committee's function is to study conciliatory proposals.

This means that peace by conciliation, after the fiasco of the Hoare-Laval scheme, is not ruled out. On the contrary, the air is thick with rumors of interventions of ultra-secret diplomacy whose results will hereafter be brought before the Committee of 13. Official or semiofficial denials which are issued are not convincing. But much more prudence and a greater sense of justice than in December are essential.

Italy's Allegations

Advantage may also be taken of the Ethiopian request for an investigation of Italy's prosecution of the war to look further into all of the problems connected with Ethiopia.

This would mean a revival of allegations of Ethiopian slavery, barbarism and raiding contained in the Italian memorandum which, it is complained, was never studied. The Italians apparently see in a sort of Lytton commission an opportunity of presenting their case with more skill than they showed at Geneva. But the Ethiopians protest against opening a general inquiry.

War Actually Exists

The League view is inclined to be that the only relevant fact now is that Italy is making war and that there are positive technical difficulties in time of war which make it difficult to embark on the kind of inquiry formerly undertaken in China. Further complications in what is becoming an intricate question may be introduced by the new threat of a new political crisis in France.

Tension in the Mediterranean is considered to have been relieved—perhaps partly because French warships as well as British are moving in these waters. But more attention is turned on Germany which is represented as a potential menace to European peace and which is profiting by the breakup of the common front formed at Stresa in April 1935 by Britain, France and Italy after the Reich announced that it intended to rearm.

City 'Pays' Tax Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—Citizens of this city received their December water and light bills marked "paid" for the second consecutive year. The $3900 gift from the water and light commission was announced by Mayor T. C. Crossland, who also revealed the presence of a $20,000 surplus in the office of the commission which, he said, would be used to reduce taxes.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

New Brunswick

St. John: Ballroom, Admiral Beatty Hotel, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Channel Islands

St. Peter Port (auspices First Church, Guernsey): Central Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

England

Hampshire

Portsmouth (Second Church): The Tivoli Cinema, Copnor Road, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Kent

Chatham (Society, Chatham and Rochester): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Lancashire

Accrington: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Liverpool (Third Church): The Central Hall, Renshaw Street, 7 p. m., Jan. 28.

Surrey

Wimbledon: Regal Cinema Theater, 2:45 p. m., Jan 26.

Sussex

Eastbourne: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Greece

Athens: Parnassus Hall, Saint George of Karisis Square, 5 p. m., Feb. 13. In English. Greek translation read at 7 p. m.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.
Winslow: New High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Arkansas

Little Rock (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue): 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Fowditch and Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Costa Mesa (asupices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, East Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
San Francisco (Eighth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
Cristobal: Church Building, Old Cristobal, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental Hall, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, Market and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 26.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, Congress Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Murray Universalist Church, South Main and County Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

Michigan

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Mississippi

Meridian (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Nebraska

Grand Island: Liederkranz Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

New Mexico

Bayard: Church Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

New York

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.
White Plains: Westchester County Center Tarrytown Road and Bronx River Parkway, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

Ohio

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street at Warren Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28

Oklahoma

Shawnee: Shawnee High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31

Oregon

St. Helens: High School Auditorium, Eleventh and Columbia Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 26
Silverton: Bligh Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Pennsylvania

Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, east of Sixty-ninth Street, 13:10 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Reception Hall, Cleveland Hotel, West Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Texas

Del Rio: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Virginia

Charlottesville: Paramount Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.
Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Washington

Tacoma (Fourth Church): Auditorium, Jason Lee Intermediate School, Division Avenue and Sprague Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Germans Trained In Air Defense On Wide Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Training of the German civilian population in air defense tactics has been developed on a comprehensive scale during recent months. The Civilian Air Defense League has about 6,000,000 members, organized in 21,500 branches and under the control of 300,000 officials.

This development during the past two years has been encouraged in all possible ways by the authorities. A Reich Air Defense School for the training of officers for civilian corps was opened in Berlin last April, followed by other similar institutions throughout the Reich. In these schools first aid and methods of combating fire are among the things taught.

The coming generation has also not been forgotten. More than 500,000 Hitler Youth, it is officially stated, have been trained in civilian air defense methods. Their chief task seems to be to act as messengers to give warning of raids anticipated or announced. It is reported that their help in the recent large-scale air-defense exercises in Westphalia was of great value.

Six hundred boys are trained annually in the Reich Air Defense Instruction School, 300 boys and girls in each of the 15 state and regional defense schools and the rest in the smaller district schools.

Lynchburg to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Lynchburg Sesquicentennial Association, Inc., of Lynchburg, a nonstock corporation, of which Don P. Halsey, of Lynchburg, is president, has been chartered by the State Corporation Commission to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city of Lynchburg by proper ceremonies.

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Boston Day...Storm, Transport, Curley...

(Continued from Page 1)

8 this morning. The Highland Light at the tip of the Cape reported the storm at its peak at that hour. It rained on the Cape last night.

Clear weather followed by cloudiness and rising temperatures were forecast for Boston tomorrow. A low of from 10 to 12 degrees is predicted for tonight.

* * *

Sidelights: Amusing spectacle along School Street today was the Helmet Brigade. The men in military headgear roped off squares of the sidewalk, then shoveled off snow which was being pushed from upper window sills. The steel helmets warded off heavy chunks.

* * *

When the Lady Hawkins docked from Bermuda right on time at Commonwealth Pier early this morning, many passengers had only light clothing for tropical wear. One woman had carefully packed away furs, opened them to find that moths had done their worst. She looked at the snow, swallowed pride, wore the moth-eaten furs.

Transport—Railroads Report Normal Service

While the snow-fighting crews of the railroads were today making up for lost sleep, the managers of these roads were highly pleased with the showing made by their respective companies and could report normal service for tonight in every case.

The snow-choked highways plus the lessened possibilities of finding parking spaces in Boston drove scores of new faces to suburban railroad platforms that had not been seen for many months. All the railroads entering Boston reported extraordinary heavy traffic this morning and most of them made provisions to put on extra cars tonight to carry this extra flow home.

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported 98 per cent of its local trains operating on time this morning. Through trains from Montreal through Concord, N. H., were delayed about an hour and 20 minutes. The Montreal train through Vermont was an hour late also. Bus service of the B. & M., which was practically suspended during the storm, was normal today again with delays now due to the highways.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford reported local trains from on time to a maximum of 12 minutes late arrivals this morning. Through early morning arrivals from New York were from 10 to 15 minutes late. Bus service was also back to normal on this road.

The Boston & Albany reported local service on time with minor delays and through service on its morning schedules from Chicago and the Middle West arriving from as much as 40 to 90 minutes late.

Airline schedules, suspended since Saturday morning, were resumed this afternoon on the New York service at 3:15 p. m., and were expected to be resumed tomorrow morning northward and eastward to Vermont and Maine. The problem here was not one of flying weather but rather the difficulty of clearing very large spaces for runways.

Liquidating—Old Firm of Houghton & Dutton

Customers who for years have rushed in and out of the revolving doors of the Houghton and Dutton Company, occupying the corner of Tremont and School Streets almost from the time that Boston Common was a cow pasture, today were somewhat startled by the report that the old Boston concern would liquidate and possibly close shop for all time.

Apparently struck a fatal blow by the depression, Houghton and Dutton looks toward the exits much like an old soldier who has done his work faithfully and is ready to live on his reminiscences. The story of the company reflects the story of the rise of Boston into industrial prominence. Back in 1861, a newspaper article spoke of Houghton and Dutton as one of the two important business houses in Boston. Two years ago, the company decided to become a strictly cash and carry store, a hint of the condition which threatens to end in liquidation.

But while it awaits the next step, the firm looks back with pride upon a record that marked it as one of the first to introduce motorized deliveries. Into its sales annals is written many innovations in merchandizing methods.

Now, no one will buy the company to save it from liquidation; hence a receivership is sought with liquidation just around the corner. The receiver has the last word on whether the company will close its doors for all time or whether it can attempt reorganization with some prospect of success.

The order for liquidation was signed today by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court.

Amoskeag—Probable Reopening April 1 Announced

Some 10,000 pavement-pounding workers of the closed Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., today heard the glad news of a possible re-opening of the mile-long plant on April 1. The news reached them from Boston where the Federal District Court finished within 20 minutes a hearing on the Amoskeag's petition for reorganization under the provisions of the federal bankruptcy act.

Ever since the Amoskeag shut down last October, a victim of processing taxes, overproduction and southern competition, its workers have waited for the good news that was announced today by John Hall, legal representative of the mills. During the last month, the mills had been working with the City of Manchester on a taxation reduction plan which is almost ready for publication. According to Mr. Hall, tax arrangements are even better than the mills had hoped for.

Date for the filing of the reorganization plans was set by the court today for March 9. At that time all debtor claims against the mills must be filed. Rumors of a possible reopening of the mills have been current for many weeks. This time, according to Mr. Hall, reopening is practically assured.

Curley—'Work and Wage' Dropped Till It Warms Up

Time out until spring was ordered for Governor Curley's Work and Wages program today as 6000 men were laid off highway and sidewalk projects. Announcement of the close down, which, he said, would be only until warm weather, was made by William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works.

He said that 3000 of the men were working on the highway from Hyde Park to Milton. The shutdown order followed close on the heels of the first serious snow fall in the State this year.

Other projects affected were in Stoughton, Brockton, Agawam and West Springfield.

Frost—Appointed to Chair of Poetry at Harvard

Robert Frost, poet, has been appointed Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard for the half year beginning this February. He will deliver publicly not less than six lectures on poetry during the spring, on dates as yet undetermined.

Mr. Frost attended Harvard from 1897 to 1899. He has been a member of the faculties of Amherst, University of Michigan, and Yale. He was the Pulitzer prize winner for poetry in 1924 and 1930. Among his books of poetry have been "North of Boston," "New Hampshire," "A Boy's Will," "Mountain Interval," "West Running Brook," and "A Lone Striker."

The Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry was established under a gift of $200,000 made in 1925 by Charles Chauncey Stillman, A.B., 1898, who passed on in 1926, in memory of Charles Eliot Norton, A.B., 1846, LL.D., 1887, professor of the history of art.

The holder of the chair must be a man of high distinction and international reputation, under the terms of the gift, and must deliver at least six public lectures on poetry.

Music—Free Lessons Under Auspices of WPA

With amateur hours still in the ascendancy and a general revival of interest in music study noted on all sides, the economics of the WPA have once more come to the aid of the arts by setting up free music instruction in Boston. Directed by Mischa Tulin, famous thereminist and composer, the music study program has been designed to aid not only those on WPA and relief lists but as many as possible who have had to relinquish the piano teacher in deference to the grocer's bill.

General staff for Mr. Tulin includes Frederick Lamb, former president of the Beethoven Memorial Foundation and more recently head of the ERA chorus project; Frank Watson, pianist and Charles Roland Reasoner, violinist, both of whom teach at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The new project has a double-barreled purpose, for besides furnishing a musical outlet for youngsters and grownups, it has permitted more than 100 music teachers to enjoy once more the self-respect of performing a useful service.

Still busy organizing, the directors of the project are securing halls—any hall with a piano—forming classes, making arrangements for teachers. Every instrument with the exception of the harp and the organ will be taught; these two are excluded at present because the project hasn't the instruments available. Classes for children from the ages of 8 to 15 have been formed and adults are now being signed up.

Said Mr. Tulin recently:

"No child who has been unfortunate, no person who is poor, should be made to suffer for it. Our teachers will be inferior to none. Conditions are such right now that a good many splendid music teachers in Greater Boston are in desperate need. We can get them to teach for us, and help them at the same time give excellent music direction to the people who want it and should have it; and up till now have been unable to get it because of reduced economic circumstances."

Fuchs—Heads Group to Get Jobless Into Industries

Repeated efforts on the part of Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester to move the official waters to see how persons on public welfare might be put back into private industry were finally rewarded with some success today. Governor Curley appointed Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman of the state unemployment commission, to head a statewide committee as yet unnamed which will formulate a program to get the unemployed back into private industry.

The committee will number 100 prominent citizens, representing religious, industrial and social service groups. The first meeting will be held one week from today in Room 370 at the State House.

Medals—Proposed For Bay State Heroes

Presentation of gold medals to all heroes by the State was advised by Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston today. He would have a committee composed of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer nominate heroes to receive the award. The actual presentation would be made by the Governor and his Council.

Forests—Plans to Add 500,000 Acres to State Heard

Proposals to add 500,000 acres to the state forests within the next 10 years were heard by the legislative committee on conservation today. The hearing was precipitated by a petition bearing 23,000 signatures and submitted by the Massachusetts Forests and Parks Association.

The plan provides for purchase of the land and its retirement for recreational uses.

Only objector at the hearing was Ernest J. Dean, recently appointed Commissioner of Conservation. He approved the plan but would have it extend over 20 years and absorb 25,000 acres a year. This would, he said, be less expensive and would not necessitate augmenting the conservation staff.

This objection was accepted by sponsors of the measure.

Prison Riot—Three Indicted on Five Counts

For their part in the Charlestown state prison riot on Dec. 3 last, three convicts were indicted on five counts of armed robbery, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and escape before Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court today.

The prisoners are Edward B. McArdle, Charles O'Brien and Francis Moriarty. With two other inmates, they commandered the truck driven by Louis D. Richards, after having overcome a guard, and attempted to batter their way out of the prison. When the driver of the truck was killed by a guard's bullet, they escaped by another way. Two of them were killed in the resultant chase.

Any one of the charges upon which the remaining three have been indicted carries a possible sentence of life imprisonment. The trial will probably take place this month.

Cows—Experts Face the Facing Problem

At Amherst, where Massachusetts has its State College, they just can't seem to drop that age-old question: "Should cows face in or out?"

It appears to be (like almost everything else these days) a matter of going 'round and around. The farmer has long found it a matter of controversy whether it is more convenient to have the milking end of the cows at the center of the barn or the feeding end. Whether you go to Maine, to Iowa or the Isle of Wight you will find representatives of these two schools of thought and during the long winter evenings one is almost sure to hear them debating this question.

But it remained for W. C. Harrington, extension specialist in agricultural engineering at State College, to apply serious research to the problem. He stoutly maintained today that—in dealing with cows—only 10 per cent of the farmer's time is spent at the feeding end. The rest has to do with milking.

Mr. Harrington has facts and figures, charts and graphs to support his contention. Maybe that is why 48 of the 50 last barns built in Massachusetts from State College plans provide for outfacing.

Lord—Ousted Educator Resigns Commission Job

A resignation and a hint of resignation were recorded at the State House today. Arthur B. Lord, who was ousted from his post as supervisor of office research and school law on Saturday by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon, resigned voluntarily today from the special commission overseeing the affairs of Millville.

Governor Curley accepted the resignation, hinted that Henry B. Sawyer, member of the Fall River Finance Commission, would do well to take a leaf out of Mr. Lord's book. Mr. Sawyer, it will be remembered, was one of the three members of the State Advisory Board of Education who resigned as a protest to the ousting of Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education and the manner in which Mr. Reardon is conducting the department.

Goodwin—Chairman Of Highway Safety Board

Governor Curley today appointed Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles, as chairman of the Highway Safety Commission. Purpose of the commission is to reduce highway accidents and the first meeting will be held next Tuesday at the State House.

The Governor pointed out that during the most accident-ridden months of the year—October, November and December—a safety drive had reduced road fatalities by one a day.

March will be Highway Safety Month, the Governor announced.

Posters Extol Travel in Germany

Three Examples of German Advertising Art

Probably one of the largest collections of German travel posters ever seen in Boston is now on display at the North German Lloyd offices, 252 Boylston Street. The office space has been completely rearranged in order to display to the best advantage the many travel scenes which were brought here by Christopher DeGroot, local agent for the company, last summer.

European poster art has no counterpart in this country. The posters in the present exhibit were all painted by eminent artists in this field. The exhibit not only propagandizes the charms of the country itself but tells of the places of the earth which may be visited on North German Lloyd vessels. The posters are notable for their vivid hues and their effective use of contrasting colors. Above are three samples from the display, which is open to the public.

Distribution Facts About Wealth In Harvard Survey

Married women, single men, corporation officials, young persons, old persons and manufacturers experience the greatest inequality in the distribution of wealth. Whereas among married men, single women, middle-aged people, agriculturists and merchants wealth is more evenly distributed.

These were some of the assertions contained in "The Distribution of Wealth," by Prof. William Leonard Crum, issued today by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School and termed "a pioneer attempt to unearth facts where few facts have been available."

Professor Crum also finds that:

1. The period of 1922-1933 has shown increased average holdings in tax-exempt securities.

2. Very large estates invested chiefly in corporation stocks, whereas small estates investments consisted mostly of real estate.

3. Because of their stock holdings, large estates were most sensitive to price changes.

Professor Crum points out that relatively little about wealth distribution (which should not be confused with income distribution) has been known.

The study covers the older and wealthier members of the community from data contained in the administration of the federal estate tax from 1916 to 1933. It does not include very small estates because these are not subject to tax.

Providence Drive Proposes Radical Government Changes; Present Charter Held Antique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—The fact that Providence is operating under an antiquated system of government and lagging far behind other municipalities in the matter of modernity was brought home to the people of the city last week when a movement was started to revise the city charter and bring about sweeping changes in the governmental setup.

Mayor James E. Dunne added his support to the movement this week and pointed out that in his last five messages presented to the city council he has advocated governmental revision. Heretofore, however, the talk of revision never has gone beyond the talking stage. The new movement promises to take on the aspects of a crusade to bring about the desired results.

Listen to Expert

Representatives of the city government and civic leaders gathered last week to form the nucleus of the charter revision faction. The group heard an expert on municipal affairs, Dr. Thomas H. Reed, field secretary of the National Municipal League, criticize the Providence governmental system and express his amazement that the city gets along as well as it does with such a poor system.

Providence's bi-cameral council particularly was criticized and the city was urged to consider concentrating more power in one executive, either a mayor or a city manager, and to examine the possibilities of a civil service system for city employees.

"The bi-cameral, or two-chambered system," Dr. Reed said, "has virtually passed out of existence in the United States. Except for a handful of communities in New England, it survives only in Richmond, Va., and in Atlanta, Ga. The very survival of such a large organization in Providence, without any real head is extraordinary."

Politically Selected

Dr. Reed pointed out that in Providence the Mayor appoints relatively few executive officials and appoints these with the approval of the Council, while the rest of the officials are appointed by concurrent action of the two Council branches or by convention, "which means in practice that they are selected by the dominant political organization and there is no individual responsibility."

Such a system he called adequate when the functions of municipal government are few, but anachronistic and out of date now that municipal functions have multiplied a hundredfold.

Four Essentials

Dr. Reed listed what he termed four essentials for an effective change in the city's administration:

1. The elimination of bitter partisanship in the conduct of the Government.

2. The necessity for an executive head directly responsible for the administrative phases of the Government. This could be either an appointed head, as a city manager, or an elected official under a strong-mayor system of government. This single executive clothed with wide powers, should be coupled in the system with a single-chambered legislature, small in number and preferably elected at large.

3. Sound budget procedure, with an accurate accounting system and provision for making the financial situation readily understandable by the people.

4. A civil service system that would insure permanency of tenure for qualified city employees and eliminate lay-offs simply because of political reasons. This would apply to all but heads of departments.

Launched by Alderman

The movement for charter revision was launched by Alderman William McCabe of the third ward, a Democrat, who sent out the invitations for the meeting and presided. Two other aldermen, both members of a charter revision committee appointed by the City Council earlier, attended, Rush Sturges and Raymond E. Shawcross.

The non-partisan character of the movement was revealed by the presence of one of the state's leading Republicans, former Attorney General Charles P. Sisson; by Mrs. Arthur F. Gardiner, president of the Providence unit of the League for Women Voters; Prof. Matthew C. Mitchell, professor of Political Economy at Brown University, and several Democratic councilmen and aldermen.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Safety Crusaders	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	"Hits & Encores":
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent	Gang; variety	Baseball School	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	interspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Hawaiian music	"Dick Tracy," sk.	phono. records
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	'Mr. & Mrs. Mugoogle'	News; feature	Music by Rakov;	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Soloist; speaker	soloists; orchestra	Talk; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Three Scamps"	Radio Rendezvous.	Voices"; sketch
7:00	Organ and vocalist	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Ted Husing; quar.	Jack Fisher's Or.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	Lois Ravel; orchestra.	Musical Moments	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Gabriel Heatter
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall; variety	his orchestra	Organ recital
8:30	Paris Musicale; solo-	Richard Crooks;	"1-Night Stands";	Talk, Daniel C.
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra.	"Pick and Pat"	Roper, Secy. Com.
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater;	Southland sketch
9:15	soloists; orchestra	chorus; soloist	"A Prince There	"Horse Sense"
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore; so-	Was"; R. Cortez	Hugo Mariani's Or.
9:45	sketch; music	loist; orchestra	& Adrienne Ames	News Service
10:00	Union League Club	Lullaby Lady;	Male chorus and	Wayne King and
10:15	Founders' Day talks.	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Music in the Russ	Nat. Forum; talk.	Dramatized news	Bodero Directs: so-
10:45	Morgan Manner	Sen. Dickinson	Spotlight Revue	loists; chorus
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	"Ink Spots"; quartet.	Sports; records	Fred. Martin's Or.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Fisk Jubilee Sing-	Joe Reichman and	Vincent Lopez &
11:45	dance orchestra	ers; Negro choir	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hyms of All Churches."
11:00 WNAC, Broadcast From the Mayor's Office.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music: orchestra concert.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Library of Congress Musicale: Roth String Quartet; soloist.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Why Write?" Tuckerman Day.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), "Music for Today"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Sophie Tucker, guest soloist.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal hockey game.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party: Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; orch.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), "What Is Democratic Freedom?" S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WSZA Players, from Springfield studios.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Safety in Motoring," Paul G. Hoffman, automobile official.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
8:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature 10 to 12 degrees tonight; Tuesday partly overcast with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest and west winds.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, probably snow in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder in the east portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming west or southwest over the south and central portions and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	Minneapolis	-14	-16
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	6	6	New York	18	14
Denver	22	18	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	34	28	Philadelphia	18	16
Jacksonville	32	32	St. Louis	12	12
Kansas City	6	4	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	22	22
Miami	56	54			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 20.
B—Minimum, Jan. 19.

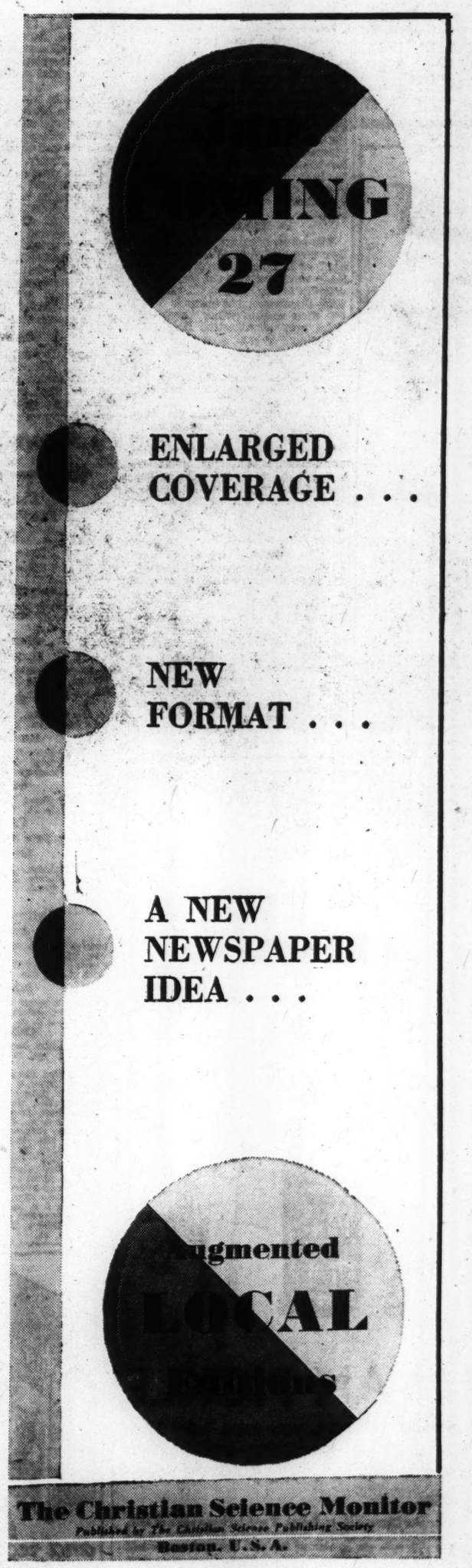
High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:18 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet
Tuesday, 8:32 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:11 p. m.

Budd Given Burlington Order

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Edward G. Budd Company announced that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has given it an order for two 10-car lightweight stainless steel trains, designed for overnight service between Chicago and Denver. The trains are scheduled for delivery in June.



Wagner Labor Act at Stake In Suit of Lynn Shoe Firm; Company Union Is Big Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 20—Shoe workers of Lynn and union labor leaders of the nation, with their new deal grant to organize unions free of company interference at stake, watched anxiously today for a Federal District Court ruling on an injunction vastly affecting the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act.

This ruling, to be handed down at Boston by Judge George C. Sweeney, only recently appointed by President Roosevelt and regarded as a liberal, is expected to either flag the Wagner Act onto an express track straight to the Supreme Court for a constitutionality test, or give to labor a great boost by declaring the act legal—an act which has given labor its nearest approach to equality with the employer in history, through the National Labor Relations Board.

'Domination' Charged

Labor's new power of forced collective bargaining, as well as its right to organize without company interference, rests in the lap of federal law today. The Lion Shoe Company, of Lynn, which seeks a permanent injunction against the Labor Relations Board, is charged with "dominating" a union of its employees. Thus the case differs from the adverse Kansas decision in December against the Wagner act which was handed down over the dispute of what constitutes interstate commerce.

While the court's ruling today affects labor nationally, it also may have a strong influence on the future of labor unions here at Lynn, where shoemakers seek to overthrow the horizontal, standard craft unions in favor of the new vertical or company unions.

A temporary injunction against the National Labor Relations Board—which instruments the Wagner Act—was granted to the Lion company less than a week ago by Judge Elisha H. Brewster, senior justice of the Massachusetts federal bench. It was Judge Brewster who granted the intial injunction against the AAA processing tax collections in this State.

As Judge Brewster is sitting on the criminal bench at this term of court, however, and Judge Sweeney is in the equity session, it will be the latter, youngest federal judge in Massachusetts, who must handle the injunction issue today.

Chronology of Case

To clarify this issue here in Lynn and so point out why its settlement will be automatically magnified to affect labor throughout the nation, it is necessary to turn back the calendar.

On Oct. 31, 1935, contracts between the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union and the Lion Shoe Company expired. The company expressed dissatisfaction with the control of the U. S. and L. W. Union and further let it be known that a wage cut would be necessary to meet pressing business competition in 1936.

No agreement was reached so the Lion company closed its doors.

Word passed around and was soon corroborated that the Lion company was planning to move its factory to another town where labor conditions were less stringent and wages normally lower. Workers of the Lion company saw their jobs disappearing. Although members of the U. S. and L. W. Union, these men—who totaled about 260 against 5000 listed on the U. S. and L. W. roster—decided to form an independent union, a vertical or noncraft union, the Lynn Shoe Workers Union.

New Union Compromises

This group then effected a compromise with the Lion officials. The factory was opened and the former workers, as members of the new union, went back to making shoes. Late in November a strike was ordered at the Lion company by the U. S. and L. W. Union. The order was disregarded. Picketing and minor riots followed, but Lion workers continued at their job.

This division between the two groups reflects a situation that has lasted in Lynn for years. Lynn is an old shoe city. It is accustomed to all types of disputes, all types of unions, most popular of which have been the craft unions. Consensus among the workers today appears to favor the craft type U. S. and L. W. cause. All factories but the Lion company at Lynn employ craft union workers.

Real Issue at Stake

While current labor troubles appear to revolve on the issue of wages and hours, actually a lack of education in the working classes appears to be the root of the trouble. Talks with workers themselves reveal that they do not understand simple business technique; that they do not understand problems which their unions create; that they either distrust the factory bosses or the union leaders, or both.

It is interesting to note that all last week, while the injunction proceedings were started in Federal Court, neither of the Lynn papers printed editorials or constructive articles that might explain to the worker the events now transpiring which may so much affect him.

Such a situation and the resultant attempts to enforce union rules by force, as evidenced by the Lion riots, brings the National Labor Relations Board to the fore. Unable to influence the workers of the Lion Shoe Company and members of the Lynn Shoe Workers' Union to strike, the U. S. and L. W. Union appealed to the Labor Board. Workers in the union declared that the Lion Company had threatened to move their factory to another town purely to coerce the old employees back to work. In other words, the union declared, the Lion Company had "dominated" its employees and had been instrumental in the forming of the new union.

Company Unions

A hearing was granted for Jan. 23, 1936, and the Lion Shoe Company was ordered by the board to appear. (It is this power of the National Relations Board—to subpoena an employer to a compulsory hearing with his worker, insuring to some extent collective bargaining—that employers object to so strenuously.) It is charged in the complaint by the board that the company is "dominating" its workers and that it virtually controls a "company union." This is in direct violation to provisions of the Wagner-Connery Act.

Attorney Charles J. Goldman, of Lynn, representing the Lion Company, then sought and won a temporary injunction against the Labor Relations Board last week. This order is effective through today only. Thus, if the court allows a permanent injunction against the board, a new shoe union will be firmly established in Lynn. Further, a precedent will be definitely established against the Wagner Act throughout the country.

The ultimate settlement of the entire Wagner-Connery Act, Attorney Goldman feels, must be made by the Supreme Court. If the decision today goes against the National Labor Relations Board, that body has pledged itself to a "fight to the finish," which means a Washington decision.

Wide Interest

That a court settlement of the Wagner Act must eventually come about is evident by the wide interest which this New England case has already created. Mr. Goldman has received many letters lauding his actions and pledging support to continue employer objections to the nation's highest tribunal.

Before this permanent injunction can be granted or denied today the federal court must hear a crackling criticism of the entire Wagner measure and the National Labor Board. Attorney Goldman has stated that he will first assert that the Wagner act is unconstitutional.

Next he will declare that the Labor Board has no jurisdiction in the case of the Lion Company because that concern does not engage in interstate commerce. His arguments are expected to substantially follow those handed down by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas, who found the Wagner Act unconstitutional on that issue alone just before the Christmas holidays.

Company Union Denied

Finally Mr. Goldman will attempt to show that the Lynn Shoe Workers Union is in no way a "company union" as it is alleged by the board. Edward T. Barron, edge-cutter of the Lion Company and president of that union, has revealed the relationship between the company and this union.

"All shoe factories in the city have hired help this year on a 12 per cent cut basis," Mr. Barron said today. "We are taking a 15 per cent cut at the Lion plant. Five per cent of this is held in escrow, however, to be returned as a bonus at the end of the year. We have signed agreements with the company which stipulate no overtime except on Saturdays during the rush season. At the end of the six months, if a worker takes a new job, his bonus will be available. Arbitration is compulsory for both sides."

Thus the debate over the company union hinges on the issue: Does the bonus offered by the Lion Company to the Lynn Shoe Workers Union constitute a "domination" of the workers?

Court events of today and tomorrow will answer that question.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"MANSION ON THE HUDSON" (Shubert). Cornelia Otis Skinner in her newest monodrama. Also other short sketches. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Paramount: 10:17, a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Fenway: 1:31, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Paramount: 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Fenway: 12:40, 3:23, 6:06, 8:49.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travel picture "Historic Mexico City," "Tetched" in the Haid," "Star Casting," "Jump Horse Jump," and other short films.

MODERN—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and F. J. Langford in "Collegiate." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

UPTOWN—"Mr. Hobo." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

BOSTON—Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Hike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Barlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf." Orpheum: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

TREMONT—Greta Garbo and Fredric March in "Anna Karenina." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "This Is the Life," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

EXETER—George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "His Night Out." 2:20, 5:40, 8.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 11 a. m., 1:39, 4:18, 6:57, 9:36.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

UNIVERSITY—"A Night at the Opera," with the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation." 1:50, 5, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 11 a. m., 1:49, 4:38, 7:27, 10:16. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen, Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra. 12:54, 3:43, 6:32, 9:21.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street. 7:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Dinner for Junior Republicans and their mothers, followed by a political skit. "C'm on Over." 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table. Songs by Miss Doris Middleton, soprano. Illustrated lecture by Mrs. William Whitman, 3rd, on "Motoring Through Southern France to Andorra in the Spanish Pyrenees." Dancing. 3 Joy Street. 8.

BOSTON CENTER FOR ADULT EDUCATION—Illustrated lecture on geographic and climatic conditions, land and history of Ethiopia, by Walter B. Cline of Harvard University. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Eight in a series of lectures on "Through Science to Philosophy" entitled "The Universe," by Prof. Herbert Dingle of London, England. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

FORD HALL YOUTH FORUM—Address on "The Professional Propagandist—Public Enemy No. 1," by Dr. A. L. Sachar of the University of Illinois, followed by open forum. Open to public. 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries" guidance tour by Mrs Sayward. 11.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOOL—Conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, with the co-operation of Radcliffe College. Discussion of Neutrality and Sanctions. Afternoon session begins at 2:30. Open to the public.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting, Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Winter Sports" by Charles N. Proctor, coach of the Harvard Ski Team. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY — Regular meeting. Readings from "The Ring and the Book." Hotel Vendome. 2:30.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Annual meeting. Illustrated lecture on "Historical Pottery and Porcelain of the Early Republic" by Nina Fletcher Little. Old State House. 2:30.

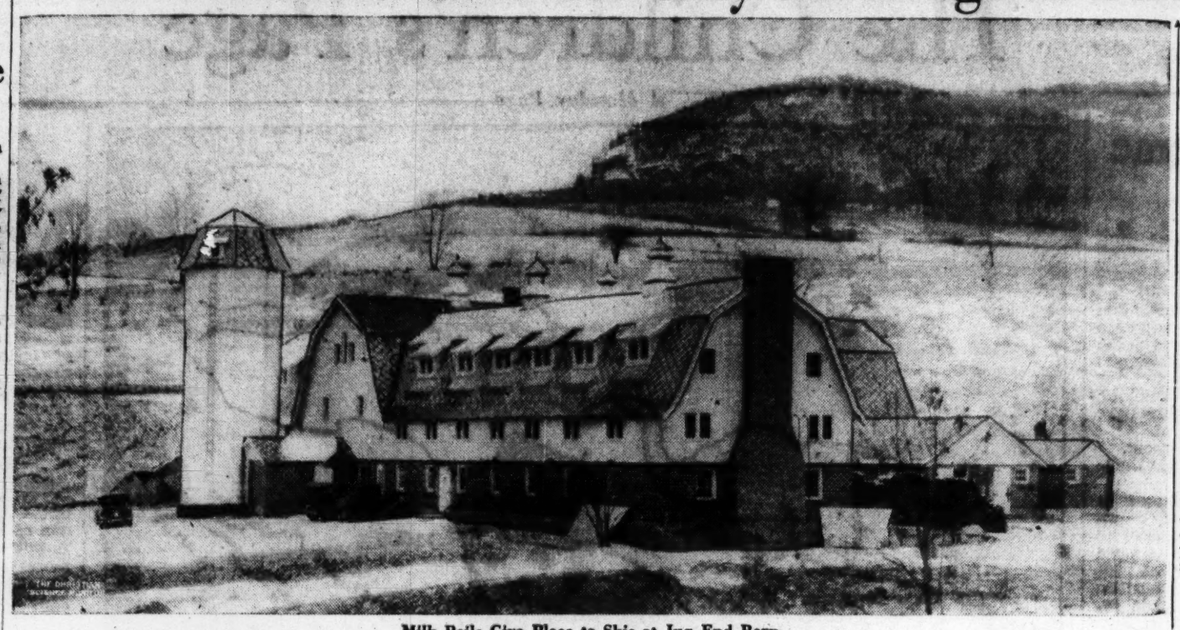
COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Meeting of the New England Daily Newspaper Association. Also concert by the Chromatic Club. 10:30.

PARKER HOUSE—Exhibition of photographs taken with Leica cameras. Hawthorne Room. 11 to 9.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Radio Marches On," by Arthur Pryor, Jr., of New York. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Prize Cow Barn Becomes Cozy Ski Lodge in Berkshire Hills

Bowling alley replaces stanchion room, milking shed becomes colonial dining room and loft is now recreation room as dairyman abandons Holsteins for winter sports industry.



Milk Pails Give Place to Skis at Jug End Barn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH EGREMONT, Mass.—A cow barn nestled in picturesque Guilder Hollow under Jug End Mountain is one of the most comfortable ski lodges in the Berkshire Hills today.

This barn, known hereabouts as the "Jug End Barn," was once the $80,000 home of purebred Holsteins. It was the dairy show place of the Berkshires. Last spring the Holstein herd was turned into the Guilder Hollow pasture for the last time. Its owner, Major Hugh Smiley, had decided that winter sports was a more pleasant and probably a more profitable venture than dairying.

Colonial Atmosphere

During the long summer days while the trusting bovine grazed on the rich tufts of sweet clover, carpenters and builders descended or Jug End Barn. Stanchion rooms were ripped to pieces. Stained pine board walls were built in, fireplaces added, and colonial furniture ordered to outfit a comfortable lounging room.

A bowling alley and rifle range was built; a colonial dining room and kitchen with tanked gas range was erected in the former milking and cooling rooms. With the approach of autumn Jug End Barn was completely equipped for ski and skate enthusiasts and the Holsteins were sent elsewhere.

Loft Is Recreation Room

The great loft of Jug End Barn, where tons of hay were stored last winter, will be the recreation room of the winter sportsmen. Dances can be held in the great central wing; there is room too for badminton, archery and similar indoor games.

Bunk rooms have been partitioned off in the second and third floor wings where the supplies of oats and middlin's were once stored away. And to make this skier's paradise complete Major Smiley has included a ski and skate shop lounge where sports equipment can be repaired or even purchased.

Three Ski Trails

Three fast ski trails lead down the steep slopes of Jug End Mountain into Guilder Hollow and straight to the door of the Jug End Barn. If any element necessary to skiing is lacking in Major Smiley's winter sports domain, it is surely not convenience. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Stephenson, host and hostess at Jug End, can easily accommodate 50 guests over a week-end.

Jug End Barn is only a part of the development of the entire Berkshire country as a winter sports playground for Connecticut and New York. In the Berkshires this winter 18 ski runs are ready for anticipated crowds. In the Beartown State Forest, CCC boys have built three runs. Two of these, the East and West runs are for experienced skiers while the third is for beginners. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will run snow trains within 200 yards of these Beartown trails.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Democratic Ticket

The Democratic "top-of-the-ticket" lineup appears settled today with State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley's formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor Curley's front office seat. That lineup is Governor Curley as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator and Charles F. Hurley the choice for Governor.

Until today some Democrats, as well as Republicans, have refused to believe the Governor would remain in the Senatorial race. They contended Mr. Curley would succumb to the lure of a second term as Governor. But the Hurley announcement is dispelling some of the doubt.

Hinged on Curley

Since talk of the 1936 campaign began, the word has been passed that Charles F. Hurley would run for Governor if Mr. Curley made a bid for Senator Marcus A. Coolidge's Washington post. On the other hand Mr. Hurley was expected to try for the Senate, if the Governor sought re-election. Therefore, it seems reasonable to assume the State Treasurer would not have made his gubernatorial bid without assurance that Mr. Curley meant what he said about the Senate.

Mr. Hurley is the second Hurley to seek the Governorship. Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley some time ago said he would be a candidate, although he has not yet made his formal announcement.

Party "Strong Man"

The State Treasurer is one of the Democratic Party's strong men. Like Senator David I. Walsh, he attracts Republicans as well as Democrats to his support. As a result, he ranks next to the perennial Senator as a vote-getter. In 1934, only Senator Walsh polled more votes than Mr. Hurley, 773,528.

To observers it will be interesting to see whether Governor Curley will back Lieutenant Governor Hurley in the convention and at the primaries against State Treasurer Hurley. Several times he has publicly chosen the Lieutenant Governor as his candidate. By doing so he has laid himself open for the charge that he is endeavoring to dictate his successor, just as Governor Ely attempted to do in 1934.

Test of Strength

Without Governor Curley's support, Lieutenant Governor Hurley's candidacy appears hopeless. And with it, he is not certain to win by any means. The State Treasurer's organization is powerful. It may gain strength, if the Governor attempts to dictate his successor.

Of course, the story is that Governor Curley has nursed a grudge against the State Treasurer since the 1934 convention. At that time, it is understood, Mr. Hurley, as a gubernatorial candidate, was slated to throw his delegates to Mr. Curley, if he found his own fight hopeless. He failed to do so, and Mr. Curley lost the convention label.

That the Governor would attempt to block the State Treasurer in retaliation seems hardly possible, particularly when Democrats realize they need united strength to keep the State Democratic. Also, it seems fair to assume the Governor wants to gain for himself all the help possible.

State Treasurer Hurley revealed in his gubernatorial annoucement that he does not believe in the pre-primary convention system. Therefore, he plans to run in the primary, even if he fails to win convention favor. In the primary, he would be able to capitalize on his vote-getting strength.

Race Still Open

To date, the Democratic gubernatorial field is not as cluttered with candidates as the Republican, which now has four contestants. However, there are several Democrats, still undeclared, who are looking with longing eyes at Governor Curley's office.

Among the eager-eyed are Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who has the desire, but who may curb it under orders, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, who has denied the report of his candidacy but may yet succumb to the lure.

* * *

Convention Cities

Now that the Democratic State Committee has established Springfield as the city and June 4, 5 and 6 as the time for the party pre-primary convention, the Republicans are preparing to make their decision.

Today the legislative committee on elections is holding hearings on a bill backed by Republican and Democratic State Committees. It is a measure to extend the deadline for the holding of pre-primary conventions.

The present deadline is June 15. Both committees recommend extension to June 30. Unless the extension is allowed, the Republicans must rush their convention or run it at the same time as the Republican National Convention, which starts June 9, not a favorable arrangement.

Approval Expected

There seems little reason for the Legislature to deny the request. But the Legislature must act swiftly if the extension permission is to be granted before the Republican State Committee meets on Jan. 30 to consider the time and place for the convention.

Worcester is to be left out in the cold as a party convention city, due mainly to the action of its own hotel men and its own politicians. The Worcester Republican city committee has voted in favor of Springfield for the G. O. P. meeting.

With Worcester out of the contest, Springfield and Boston look to be the only cities in the running. Choice of Boston would help Representative Leverett Saltonstall as a gubernatorial candidate. Selection of Springfield would boost the political stock of John W. Haigis, Greenfield liberal, also in the Republican Governor's battle.

Edgar M. Mills

Reardon Likened to Salome Dancing Before Curley With Educators' Heads

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—A bitter attack on Gov. James M. Curley for his "political jobbery" in the schools, on the teachers' oath law and on proposed cuts in the school budget for this city was issued yesterday by the Rev. Dr. David Nelson Beach in his sermon at First Congregational Church here. Dr. Beach is a veteran of the World War and saw service in France.

In his sermon he compared Governor Curley to King Herod, saying, "Drunk with the strong brew of political jobbery, he (Curley) has become a modern Herod, demanding that Reardon dance, like Salome of old, before him with the heads of Payson Smith and Jerome Burtt on a political platter."

"It is time for plain speech," Dr. Beach continued. "In the terms of practical politics, which seem to be the Governor's only concern, respectfully but firmly we remind him that he is only a minority Governor anyway, since his plurality over Bacon was less than the total Goodwin vote.

"Has he forgotten that, unlike Herod, he cannot depend upon the speakers of his henchmen, or that he must appeal for the voluntary support of a free electorate? Does he fear to come before the people of the State for re-election as Governor on the basis of his record? Or does he long for the security of the Senate as a safe Elba for his Napoleonic pretensions? At present an overwhelming proportion of the electorate, Democratic and Republican, is disgusted with his proceedings."

Turning to the teacher's oath, Dr. Beach said in part:

"How many of us who served in France were trained to love our country by salutes and such outward ceremonies? How many of our fathers who gave their lives in patriotic devotion in earlier crises had to parrot out a pledge of loyalty? That is not an American tradition.

"It smacks too strongly of a Mussolini, a Hitler, a Stalin. Shall we come to a time when ordinary citizens will greet each other on the street with a "Curley is competent" salute?

"Speaking by and large, I know no group of citizens of higher caliber, finer character or more dignity and devotion than the teaching profession. Their loyalty is impugned. The splendid traditions of their lofty profession are debauched. Every teacher is by his career bound by a supreme loyalty to truth. Such oaths will make it possible to degrade him to a mere propagandist."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Thayer Collection of Paul Revere Silver. Wood cuts by Hans Baldung. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge — Modern wood cuts, lithographs and etchings. Through Jan. 31. Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—War Etchings by Otto Dix. Feb. 4.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Holman's Print Shop—Autographs, with portraits, through January.

Boston City Club—Lithographs by John W. Gregory to Feb. 3.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portrait of Miss Emily G. Webb by Elmer W. Green Jr. Through Jan. 25.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Marian Lawrence Peabody. Through Jan. 25. New England water colors by Brenton H. Dickson. Through Feb. 1. Line drawings by George Demetrios. Through Feb. 8.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Paintings by Russell Cheney and Albert P. Ryder. Through Feb. 7.

Children's Art Center—Persian miniatures. Through Jan. 31.

Copley Society—Paintings by Dorothy Stanley Emmons. Jan. 21.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls — Camera Portraits by Andre Snow. Through January.

Junior League—Exhibition of Atges photographs. Through Jan. 25.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Jacob Titlev. Through Jan. 30.

Boston Art Club—Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Jan. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors and etchings by Gordon Grant. Through Jan. 31.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Lead cuts by Otto Nuckel to Jan. 25.

Goodman-Walker—Prints and drawings by Thomas Handforth.

Vose Galleries — Paintings by Walter Koeniger. Figure pictures by American painters.

Women's City Club—Water colors by John Lavalle to Jan. 27.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Polly Nordell. Also paintings by Priscilla Ordway. Through January.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Canned Goods the Admission Price To Dance of Textile Mills Strikers

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—Canned foods—to be distributed among needy workers—will be the price of admission to a dance planned for later this week by the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company's 1000 striking textile workers.

The Whitin employees went on strike last week after demands, including one for a 10 per cent wage increase, were refused by the company.

Conferences between employer, employees and federal conciliators ended in a deadlock, as the company refused three of the strikers' five demands.

Members of the United Textile Workers of America, sponsors of the strike, expressed hope for an early settlement today, while the mill management refused further negotiations.

Paul Whitin, treasurer of the company, said the union broke its contract in the walkout and the company had lost $12,000 thus far in the strike.

U. T. W. A. headquarters at Providence, R. I., notified strikers every possible assistance would be given them during the controversy.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union, said he would visit here within a few days to confer with strike leaders on relief.

Textile Workers Open Organization Drives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—In accordance with a decision reached at the annual convention of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, held in Manchester, N. H., the United Textile Workers of America next week will start organization drives in the major woolen and worsted centers of the nation, it was announced at the New England office here today.

The campaign will be centered in Maine, Lawrence, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Passaic, N. J., because it is the belief of the United Textile Workers of America leaders that if these localities are firmly organized, the proposed spring drive for increased wages, decreased machine loads and regulation of hours will be a success without any serious results to the industry.

Connecticut Vote Of Unions Against Labor Party Plans

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—The controversy within the ranks of organized labor in Connecticut over the third party movement flared anew today on the heels of an announcement that locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had defeated a proposal to form a labor party.

A committee representing the Connecticut Federation of Labor announced the results of the statewide referendum last night, but withheld the totals.

From the executive committee of the A. F. of L. committee for a labor party came an immediate protest against the method in which the referendum was conducted. Thomas J. Shea of Middletown, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, said, however, that the referendum expressed "the attitude of the majority of our members."

In a formal statement which he was instructed to issue by the executive committee, William E. Kuehnel, chairman of the A. F. of L. committee for a labor party, said:

"The 150 Connecticut unions, and the representatives of the central labor bodies of such cities as Hartford, New Haven, Danbury, Meriden and New London, all combined into the Connecticut A. F. of L. committee for a labor party, will insist that a new and regular referendum on a labor party be taken among all Connecticut unions."

New England Names Young G. O. P. Heads

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Wallace R. Stearns of Boston, president of the New England Young Republican Council, and Mrs. R. Clark Smith of Rutland, Vt., were elected regional directors for New England in the Young Republican National Movement at a meeting of the Young Republican Council yesterday.

Only three of the six states—Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island—participated in the election.

The Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire groups, were in caucus when word was sent to them by the other coalition that they were ready to proceed with the meeting.

Mr. Stearns and Mrs. Smith were elected for terms that expire in June at the Republican National Convention when permanent members of the organization, to serve four-year terms, will be named. They will participate in the National Conference of Young Republicans to be held in Washington, Feb. 3 and 4.

Carolina Power Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Reduction in commercial and domestic rates for electric current in North Carolina and South Carolina, effective Jan. 1, have been announced by the Carolina Power & Light Company and the utilities commissions of the two states. Reductions in North Carolina will save consumers about $600,000 a year, it was asserted, which will add up to a total of nearly $3,000,000 saved the last three years. The annual saving in South Carolina consumers will be about $183,000 a year, it was estimated.

Connecticut Unions Spurn Third Party

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—A proposal to make the Connecticut Federation of Labor a part of a third party movement in the State was defeated, it was announced last night by the unions' referendum committee.

The committee had been appointed to count the ballots which had been cast by all of the 565 local unions of the American Federation of Labor in Connecticut.

John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation, said the movement failed to meet favor with the majority of the unions. He would not disclose the figures in the balloting.

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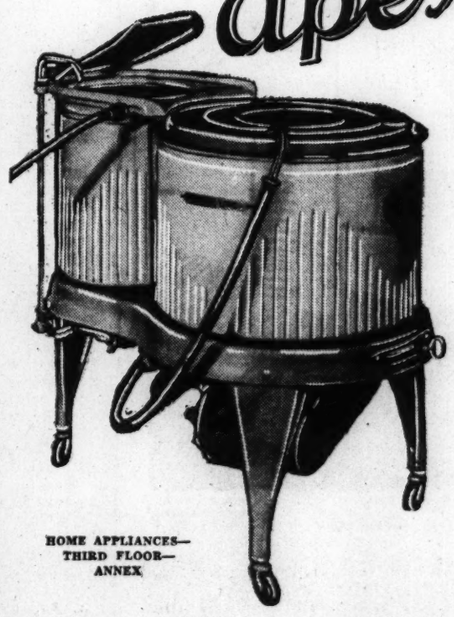

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

What Uncle Jim Brought Home

By **Dorothy A. Lovell**

UNCLE JIM had gone abroad to one of those hot countries where everybody is black, and all the roads are made of sand.

Timothy wondered if Uncle Jim, who had fair hair and blue eyes, would come home black, with woolly hair, and toes that spread themselves on the ground.

Every now and then a letter, written on very thin paper and with strange stamps on the envelope, arrived, telling of rides on camels, and lions hiding in long grass, and giraffes rocking as they ran over the ground, like long-necked rocking-horses.

"I am keeping my eyes open for a present to bring home for you," one letter said.

Timothy wondered a great deal what his present would be. At first he thought it might be a little elephant, but his mother said they would have nowhere to put it when it grew up. So then he thought it might be a crocodile, but his mother said that crocodiles need water, and if they kept it in the bath no one else would be able to get in. So he gave up wondering, and just waited for Uncle Jim to come home.

It Might Be a Camel

At last a letter arrived saying that Uncle Jim would be sailing for England quite soon, and asking if he might come and stay with them for a few days on landing. Timothy felt very excited, and although he knew it wasn't any good, he began again to wonder about his present.

"It might be a camel, you know," he said, "or a snake, or a leopard."

But his mother didn't expect it would be an animal at all, and thought it was much more likely to be a little leather bag, or something like that, made by the natives.

Timothy hoped it wouldn't be a little leather bag. He told himself that Uncle Jim would be sure to know what sort of a present a boy would like.

And then the day came, and he and his mother went to the station to meet the train.

It steamed in, puffing and snorting as if it realized what a very important passenger it had on board; and even before it had time to draw up properly in front of the great buffers, there was Uncle Jim waving his hat from a carriage window, and his hair was still fair. Although he was sunburnt, he hadn't gone black.

The Brown Bag

There were a great many people on the train, the platform was all confusion and noise, and it took a long time to sort out the luggage and fix it onto the back of the car. Timothy couldn't help wondering which of the many leather cases and bags held his present, but he didn't ask, of course, and waited patiently until they got home.

He had to go on waiting, however, until after the meal was over, because Uncle Jim had so many other things to talk about. And then, just as the clock struck seven, and Timothy was expecting every minute that someone would tell him that it was bedtime, Uncle Jim said, "'Pon my word, I'd forgotten all about the presents!" and asked him if he would like to go upstairs and unstrap the brown bag.

"You will find the presents on the top," he said, "unless they have escaped on the way!"

Timothy ran out of the room.

"Don't let them bite you!" Uncle Jim called after him.

On the chair by the window in Uncle Jim's room was the brown bag. The strap was quite easy to unfasten, and the catch slipped sideways like the one on his mother's bag. Then Timothy pulled the top wide open and looked inside.

There, staring up at him, were two waxen-faced dolls, with curly flaxen hair and dimpled chins.

For a moment Timothy stared back at them, and then he turned away and faced the window. Dolls. Uncle Jim had brought him dolls.

He was still standing by the window when he heard footsteps on the landing, and Uncle Jim came in.

"Well?" he said. "Did they bite?"

Then, because Timothy didn't answer, he went over to the bag.

"My goodness!" he exclaimed. "How did these get in here?"

He picked the dolls up one at a time, and then he burst out laughing.

A Welcome Interruption

"Why, it isn't my bag at all!" he said. "It must belong to another uncle, with two sweet little nieces who are crying their eyes out at this very moment because the dolls he was bringing home for them have lost themselves."

At that moment the front doorbell rang, and there on the step was a young chauffeur with a brown bag with Uncle Jim's name and address on the label.

"I'm afraid I picked it up at the station by mistake for another," the young chauffeur was saying when Uncle Jim ran down to the hall with the missing bag in his hand.

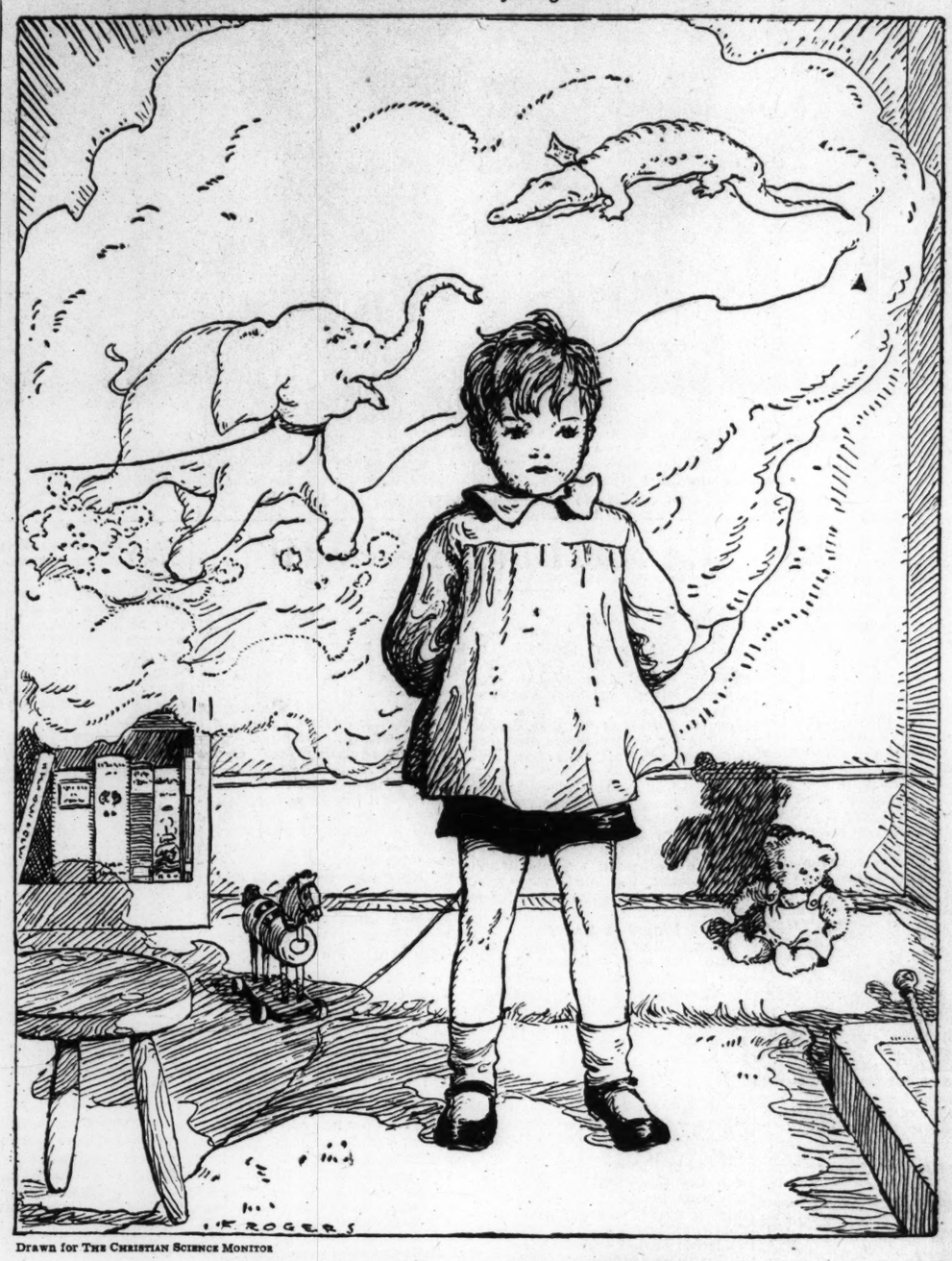
"Is this the one you should have had?" he asked. "I have just discovered it isn't mine."

"Why yes, sir, it is," said the young chauffeur, looking very much relieved. "I thought I should have to go back to the station to make inquiries about it, but now I shall be saved the run." And thanking Uncle Jim he put the bag into the car and drove away.

Uncle Jim carried his own brown bag into the sitting room.

"Come on, Timothy," he said, "help me to open it."

Inside the bag was a large-sized wooden box, and inside the box, lying in a bed of soft straw and wool, was a collection of beautifully carved ivory animals—an elephant, a crocodile, a lion, a giraffe, a camel, and a snake.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"It Might Be a Little Elephant or a Crocodile," Thought Timothy

Timothy could hardly believe his eyes.

"Can I have them in the nursery? Can they make a jungle?" he asked excitedly.

And when the animals were set out on the nursery table, with the straw for a lair, and the wooden trees that belonged to the Noah's Ark for a forest, Timothy thought it was the loveliest present any boy could possibly have.

The Holdup Bears

PETER BEAR was scrambling up a pine tree. He had to climb hard because his sister was just behind and he wanted to get to the top before she did. He had reached the first big limb when he heard a voice calling from below.

"Peter! Polly!".

Both little bears stopped to look down. Peter wanted to go on with his climb, but Mother Bear called again, so he dug all four sets of claws into the tree trunk and slid down in a shower of bark.

Both bears landed on the soft pine needles, and rolled over and over, clinging to each other's fur and squealing, which is a bear's way of laughing. Then they sat up, and brushed the pine needles from their coats with their paws.

Learning Bears' Ways

"Let's do it again," cried Peter, starting for the tree.

"Wait, Peter," said his mother. "No more climbing this morning. Come and sit by me."

Peter wondered what their mother was going to tell them, and he and Polly settled themselves on either side of her.

"You are getting big enough now to learn some of the ways in which we bears get our living," said Mother Bear. "Today I am going to show you one way which, though it looks very easy, has many pitfalls for the unwary. Still, it is rather fun, so come along and we will begin."

She started off through the forest with the two wondering little bears following closely behind. This was going to be much more exciting than climbing.

Having reached the edge of the forest they found themselves close to the narrow road which ran through that part of the game preserve, and along which traveled many motorcars.

Company Manners

"Now watch me," grunted Mother Bear softly, "but don't come out till I call." And she padded toward the road, while Peter and Polly remained behind, their noses twitching with excitement.

"Look!" cried Polly, her voice rising to a squeak. "There is a car coming and Mother is sitting in the very middle of the road!"

She was quite right, but as the car approached it slowed down.

"Is this a holdup?" said the driver, laughing.

But Mother Bear did not move, so he had to stop. Another car drove up behind and it had to stop, too. Soon there were four or five cars held up by Mother Bear, and some of the people ventured out with cameras, while others opened lunch baskets and offered her cakes and biscuits and apples.

As soon as Mother Bear had sampled the tasty food she called the two round-eyed bears who were still waiting among the trees, and they scampered out to her. The people were delighted at the sight of the two fat little cubs, and at once offered them nice things to eat, too.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Peter! Polly!" Called Mother Bear

"Remember your manners, and don't snatch," whispered Mother Bear.

The two little bears had a wonderful time making friends with the people who came up to take pictures, and pet them, and stroke their thick, black fur. They liked the cake and apples very much too, but one man gave Peter a piece of chocolate and he liked that so much better that he wondered if the people in the other cars had any. The best way was to go and find out. His mother called to him to stay with her, but Peter did not listen.

"I'm a holdup bear now; I'm not a baby any more," he told himself, and marched off trying to look big and important.

But at one of the cars were some people who did not know that bears do not like all the same things that human beings do. They gave him a big chocolate which he took eagerly, but when he chewed it the sweetness melted away and it tasted hot.

The more he chewed it the hotter it grew, till at last he put it on the grass and ran to the spring for a drink. He did not want to be given anything else like that, so he decided to wait there for his mother and Polly.

When, at last, they came, he told them about the hot thing.

"I thought it was chocolate," he finished. "It smelt like chocolate."

But his mother walked on and would not take any notice of him, because he had been disobedient. So he trotted sadly behind wishing he had listened to her.

That night, when they were all curled up together in their den under a huge fallen tree, Peter crept close to his mother.

"What was it, Mother?" he whispered, so as not to waken Polly.

"It was ginger, son. We bears don't eat it. If you are going to be a holdup bear you must learn many things, and how to choose the right kind of food is one of them. I was going to teach you that today."

"Oh," said Peter, in a very small voice.

There was silence in the warm den till Mother Bear felt a gentle tug at her fur.

"I'll listen next time, Mother," Peter promised softly. And he fell asleep with Mother Bear's big paw tenderly resting on him.

DONALDA MACKAY

N. B. This is not a pretense story. There really are holdup bears.

A Hobby of Collecting Dolls

MANY children have hobbies, and often their hobbies grow out of their play interests. Jewel Joy Carlson, a ten-year-old girl of Kansas City, Kansas, enjoyed playing with dolls so much that she chose for herself a hobby of collecting dolls from foreign countries. Within a year, Jewel has collected eight foreign dolls that brought her first prize recently for the most novel collection in the doll exhibition held by the playgrounds of Kansas City.

Jewel's first foreign doll came to her as a present from an aunt and uncle. It came from Cuba and was one of her most prized possessions. However it was not until a little more than a year ago that Jewel decided to begin collecting dolls in earnest.

Foreign Dolls

Her aunt and uncle, world travelers, were asked to send her dolls from the countries they visited. Through them Jewel was also put in touch with girls in many foreign countries, with whom she began to correspond. Several of the dolls in her collection came to her as a result of friendships started through these letters. Whenever a doll from a foreign country came to her, Jewel sent, in exchange, a typical American doll. In one year Jewel added to her collection two Egyptian and two Chinese dolls, a Japanese, a Spanish, a Norwegian, and a Mexican doll, as well as an American pioneer doll.

The Mexican doll is perhaps the most unique of Jewel's collection as it is woven entirely of straw. two tiny bead eyes are the only parts of Don Pedro, for that is the doll's name, not woven of straw. The Mexican doll, the Egyptian lady doll, and the maid of Old Japan, won special prizes for Jewel in the doll exhibit.

The pioneer woman, the only American doll in the collection, resembles the "Pioneer Mother" statue that stands in Penn Valley Park in Kansas City. She is a rag doll and wears a calico gown, sunbonnet, shawl and white apron. Jewel has given her the name of Sierra after the famous mountains over which pioneer mothers so patiently toiled with their husbands on the great trek westward.

A Norwegian Beauty

All of Jewel's dolls have names. The Chinese boy and girl are called Ming Toy and Yang Yi Tung. King Tut is the partner of Cleopatra, the Egyptian beauty. Cormelia is the Spanish dancer with the crimson gown and black lace mantilla. Little Flower, from Japan, as dainty as her name, peers out upon the world from beneath a fringe of coal-black hair and hides her hands in the long sleeves of her kimono.

A blonde Norwegian beauty, the latest addition to the collection, has not yet been named, as Jewel says she does not know a genuine Norwegian name. Perhaps some Norwegian girl will help Jewel in selecting a name for this yellow-haired, blue-eyed girl in red embroidered cap, black skirt with bands of red and green, and snowy white apron, deserves a suitable name.

When many girls reach the age of twelve they begin to think of putting aside their dolls, but Jewel plans to go right on adding to her doll collection for many years.

A Winter Party

You dear little, brave little fellow
I saw you come flitting this way
In your creamy white vest;
Are you clad in your best,
And giving a party today?

Will the nuthatches come to your party,
Correct in their snowy vests, too?
Calling "Yank—ee yank yanks,"
Which I'm sure is their "thanks"
For so kind invitation—to you.

Perhaps when you came to my window
And cocked your polite little head
You were saying to me
With your cheery "dee-dee"
"You are welcome—and so is your bread."

May the red squirrel come to the party?
He'd be very grateful, I know.
For the nuts and the seeds
That he stored for his needs
Have been covered for days in the snow.

Then I'll open my window so gently
And help you the table to spread
While you sound "dinner call"
For the chickadees all
To dine on my suet and bread.

NORMA BUTLER McENHILL

Dolls' Names Puzzle

Betty has nine dolls. Can you find their names in the block she has made? The letters of each name touch one another at some point although they are jumbled sometimes.

N	A	S	U	D	A
T	A	K	S	A	I
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N	U	T	B	A	B
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(Answers on this page next week.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

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Not Just for Grown-ups

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to make
boys and girls
happy.

Little Goose Finds a Winter Home

WHEN flocks of wild geese fly South in the fall to get away from the cold winter in the North, there is a story which Indian fathers and mothers tell their children about the birds. It is a story which Indian children have been hearing for many, many years in the past and will often hear again; perhaps other boys and girls would like to read about it.

Once upon a time, in the long, long ago, the goose people did not fly to the southlands in the fall, this old Indian story says. They stayed in the North instead. It was very cold and very hard for them to find enough food. In the spring there would be but a few of them left. So, the goose people were always small and not very strong.

One night the smallest of them all, Little Goose, had a dream.

She dreamed of a southland where the days were warm even in winter. There the food grew all the year around, so there was much of it. Little Goose began to talk of her dream to the rest of the goose people.

"We must fly each day to make our wings grow strong," she would say. "Then we will be able to fly to the southlands before winter comes." Some of the geese listened and began to do as she said. But others would not. So it was that they fell to scolding each other. This made all the goose people unhappy. They grew angry with Little Goose.

"You have made trouble among us," they cried. At last they sent Little Goose away.

Little Goose was very unhappy. But she kept using her wings each day and trying to fly a little more, little by little.

It was not long before she became stronger and stronger. Her wings grew long, her body larger.

Then the cold winds began to blow down from the North. The leaves dropped from the trees of the forest. Snow covered the seeds and grass that were her food.

One day Little Goose rose from the lake where she had lived all summer. She flew up into the air. She seemed to herself to know the way she should go. She flew all that day. She flew all the next day and the next.

"My wings are strong," said Little Goose. "Soon I shall come to the southlands." And it was so. That very day the air grew warm about her. Little Goose saw green leaves on the trees and flowers growing along the woodlands.

At last she flew above a lake. It looked like a pool of blue sky far below her. Down, down, she flew, and at last, splash! she was sitting upon its waters. Little Goose lived there all that winter in the warm sunshine. She grew fat and strong upon the wild rice and berries.

After the first thunder in the spring time, she flew back North to the goose people. As it had always been before, there were but few of them left after the long, cold winter. How surprised they were to see Little Goose! She had grown larger. Her body was fat. Her feathers were smooth and shining.

"Where have you come from, Little Goose?" asked the poor, tired goose people.

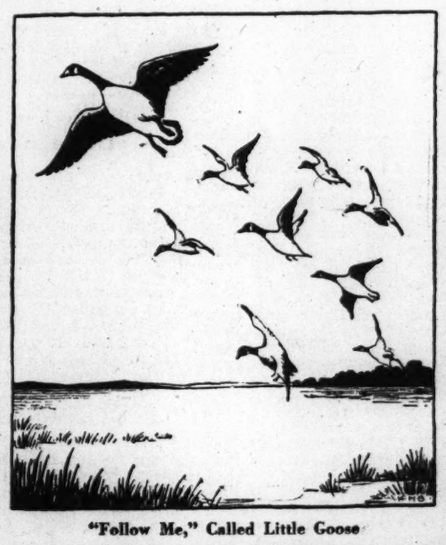
"From the southlands," answered Little Goose; "the land I had the dream about." So it was that the goose people began to listen to Little Goose.

"Tell us, Little Goose," they would say. "Show us how it is that we make our wings strong enough to fly there." And Little Goose showed them. All that summer they listened and tried to make their wings grow strong like hers.

In the fall, when the cold winds blew down from the North, Little Goose again rose from the lake and called to them.

"Follow me! Follow me!" she called. And they followed her to the southland.

It was in this way that the goose people learned to fly to the southland in the fall and leave the cold and snow of the winter season behind them.



"Follow Me," Called Little Goose

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Considerations by a French Roadside

WE WERE seated by the side of the road—at least I was, my friend Gisèle being engaged in dealing efficiently with the motor, which suddenly and obstinately had refused to move. Lazily reclining on the bank, for Gisèle had rather peremptorily informed me that she preferred me not "to meddle with the machine," I watched the speeding motor-cars and found myself speculating upon the merits and demerits of so-called "progress." I addressed my remarks ostensibly to Gisèle; but, as she only vouchsafed vague replies, I found myself indulging in a monologue—

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"IT IS AN indisputable fact," I remarked, "that our epoch is one of speed, and that speed is one of the greatest conquests of progress. Soon New York will be a thirty-six-hour air trip from Paris, and India will become a popular pleasure ground for week-enders. It is predicted that the experience of each individual will thereby be considerably increased, and that each will be consequently happier and wiser. But I doubt it. Yes," I repeated vigorously, waving a buttercup to enforce my meaning, "I doubt it very much! At the risk of appearing deplorably old-fashioned."

"Which you certainly are, dear," murmured Gisèle gently from the depths of the car.

I judged it wiser to ignore her remark, the sense of which appeared to me rather ambiguous, as Gisèle's remarks often are.

"I may be deplorably old-fashioned," I resumed, "yet I cannot help believing that, by traveling so swiftly and to such great distances, we often miss some delightful and beautiful experiences enjoyed by our forefathers."

"Hear! Hear!" came from the car in muffled tones.

♪ ♪ ♪

I WAS DETERMINED to have my say.

"Is there not an incomparable charm in the leisure which characterized the mode of traveling in the past, and in the mystery surrounding the unknown and seemingly unattainable?" I asked. "Do we not, rushing blindly on at an incredible number of kilometers an hour, miss much beauty? The lovely roads of France unroll themselves so peacefully under the shade of their great trees, that it seems a pity we should enslave ourselves to the *griserie de la vitesse*, and thereby miss much of that subtle charm which is so peculiar to our country.

"The magnificent roads of France—in which Mercier, who has traced for us such an amusing picture of eighteenth-century life in his witty 'Tableau de Paris,' proudly recognized the 'hand of a monarch'—have ever tempted the adventurous in quest of romance," I continued. "But it must be admitted that for many centuries the roads were bad; so bad, in fact, that up to the eighth century only the heavy, four-wheeled chariots of the *rois fainéants*, the last of the Merovingian kings, drawn by bullocks, preceded by monks and followed by a large escort of armed retainers, dared to brave the deep ruts. But from the tenth century onwards, traveling became popular. Horsemen and pedestrians scoured the roads, journeying from one township to another, usually in large bands—for the country was unsafe at that time and infested by 'bad boys' and by 'companions of the moon,' who often molested imprudent travelers. Even noblewomen seem to have forsaken the seclusion of their châteaux and sallied forth in quest of adventure, traveling in litters carried by two mules. But the more robust *bourgeoises* were quite content to jog along on horseback behind their husbands or brothers. Chariots were used by the nobles; indeed Philippe le Bel issued a decree forbidding the use of a chariot for the *bourgeoisie*."

♪ ♪ ♪

BY THIS TIME, Gisèle had finished her work. She plumped down on the grass beside me.

"Go on," she said, "it's really quite interesting. And besides I want to rest."

"In the sixteenth century," I continued, flattered by her attention, "the uncomfortable, springless chariot became a coach, provided with wide entrances and lateral seats. But many women still preferred to travel in a litter, which afforded them comparatively greater comfort.

"The roads of France were soon to see the first public coaches, which ran between Paris and Orléans, and were due to the initiative of Henri III. Under Louis XIII, several enterprises of the kind were doing a flourishing business, and forty-three French cities were connected by these lumbering vehicles.

♪ ♪ ♪

"A SLOW TRAVELING rate was taken then as a matter of course, even as late as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," I continued. "It was considered quite a common occurrence to spend three days going from Paris to Troyes, a distance now covered in two hours! The good La Fontaine, on his way to Limoges, spent his first night out of Paris at Clamart! Today it is one of the city's most populous suburbs.

"And what greater proof of maternal love could Madame de Sévigné give to her daughter, Madame de Grignan, than when she visited the latter at the Château de Grignan in the Drôme, which was then a whole month's journey from Paris? True, she whiled away her time writing her incomparable letters, and her vast coach was an ambulant salon, as she always traveled with several friends and wits to keep her company."

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"SPEED REALLY SEEMS to have been for long the least of our forefathers' preoccupations," remarked Gisèle. "I remember reading that some enterprising inn-keepers, having had the idea of renting relay mounts to wayfarers, a child was sent on foot in order to bring back the horse to its rightful owner. Donkeys were also to be found for hire, and at much cheaper rates, especially in the south of France. Ah! what happy, picturesque times, were those, when one could jog along contentedly and indulge in day-dreams, even at cross-roads, without the fear of meeting some infernal machine!"

"Yes, during the eighteenth century little progress was made in what concerns speed," I answered. "It still took five days to go from Paris to Caen, four from Paris to Arras, and two and a half from Paris to Rouen! Nevertheless, be it recorded that in 1782, coaches traveled at a rate of three kilometers an hour; although one must add that the post chaises, then in vogue, used to scour the roads at a wild gallop in spite of ruts, often bearing runaway couples out of the reach of irate parents! It was only in 1818, however, that great yellow lumbering *diligences* began to be seen on the roads of France, forming a really practical if not speedy method of traveling,—although it should be noted that they actually covered four kilometers an hour! A few years later, things were already moving faster, and coaches also. The *diligence* then traveled at the desperate speed of six kilometers an hour.

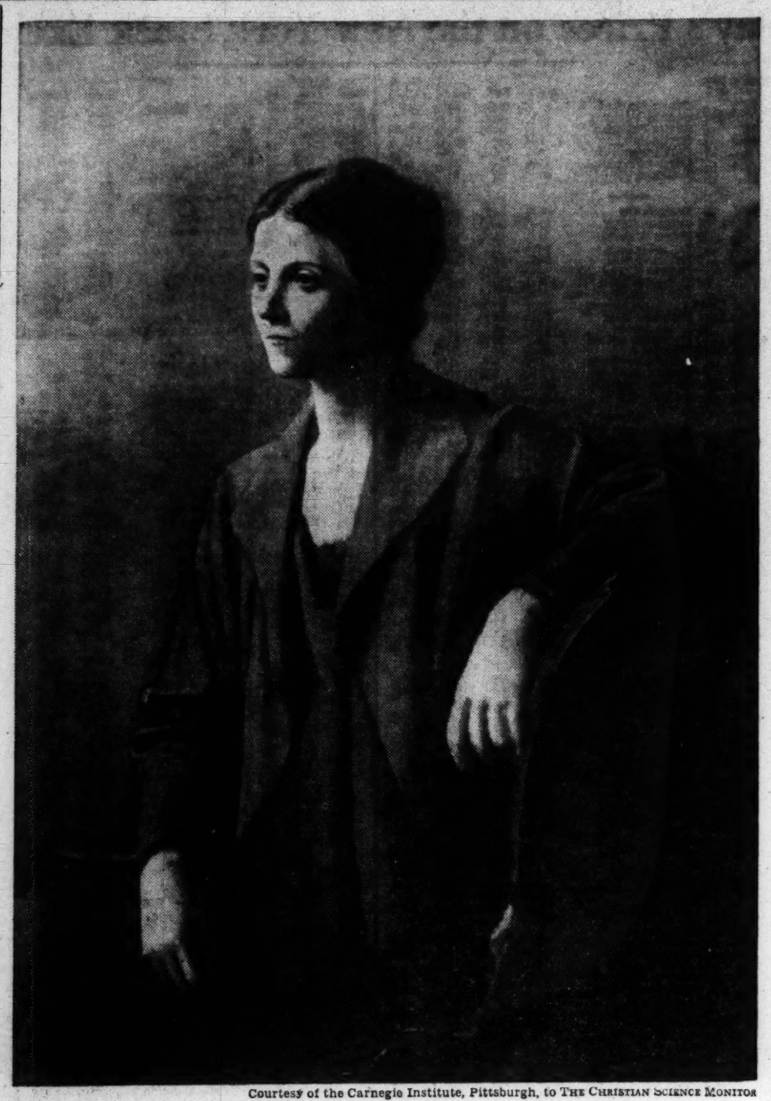
♪ ♪ ♪

"ALAS! NOWADAYS WELL might Alfred de Vigny have said: *"Adieu! Voyages lents, bruits lointains qu'on écoute."*—For today "far-off noises" are the screech of a claxon, the trumpeting of a horn, or the whir of a propeller cutting the air. And what charming pictures of a vanished past does the mere word 'diligence' call up—medley of remembrances! Souvenirs of our grandparents—of poke bonnets and pantalettes, of cashmere shawls, of muslin dresses,—of dashing postillions cracking their long whips,—of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller—"

"Nevertheless," cried Gisèle, jumping to her feet and into the car, "you must confess that it is jolly to swallow the kilometers. It gives one such a sense of freedom—of power!"

And, as she pressed the starter, and the car bounded forward and raced down the hill, I had to admit that she was right!

MARC LOGÉ



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MADAME PICASSO, *by Pablo Picasso: Awarded First Prize at Carnegie International Exhibition of 1930*

AMONG the many attributes that may be enumerated under the name of Pablo Picasso, those of simplicity and naturalism would seem the least likely. And yet, this portrait of the artist's wife was painted at a time when he was discussed most vehemently as a cubist, primitivist, and painter of abstractions, when he was looked upon disdainfully as a charlatan in pursuit of the odd and grotesque.

Pablo Picasso, resident for more than a third of a century in Paris, has maintained a creditable balance in spite of his spectacular career. A decade ago he was the strongest influence upon young painters in Paris; today his ingenious ideas have spread farther afield, and we discern traces of his inventions in textile designs, ceramics and furniture.

This portrait of Madame Picasso reveals his breadth of range. Picasso has chosen to depict his wife according to convention. He does not distort and break up planes, he paints a well-proportioned recognizable figure, with textures that are easily identified, with features clearly traced. The jacket and dress are plain in fashion; no ornaments are added to enrich the design. Most of the lines fall into vertical or horizontal directions; the hair is arranged with utmost simplicity, the facial features are nicely balanced, the hands, with remarkably little detail, are well characterized. Dignity and quiet thoughtfulness distinguish the picture. Picasso seems to have recaptured the qualities which were inherent in the ancient Greek portrayals. The statement is definite, clear and unencumbered. Analyzed, the picture discloses few extra strokes of the brush. Conciseness is an exemplary trait in an artist. Can it be that Picasso's abstractions were a sort of pictorial exercise, helping to clarify his vision so that he could return to such painting as this with convictions as to the essentials of pictorial form?

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Measure of Our Demonstration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO PAINT a picture the art student must gain a knowledge of certain fundamentals. He studies the technique with which to depict his subject correctly. This necessitates developing a true sense of balance, proportion, and perspective, as well as an understanding of color harmony, light, and shade. The degree of his success depends upon the inspiration, intelligence, and skill with which he combines all the essentials of his art.

One who would prove the truths of Christian Science observes vital spiritual fundamentals in practice. The measure of demonstration will be determined by the depth of inspiration and desire, the breadth of consistency, and the height of consecration. Resting on the foundation of spiritual understanding, prayerful effort unfailingly brings true results in overcoming sin, healing sickness, and destroying inharmony of every name and nature. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 265): "Man understands spiritual existence in proportion as his treasures of Truth and Love are enlarged. Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off." In proportion to our pure desire, consistency, and consecration we experience spiritual unfoldment. Right desire, consistency, and consecration constitute our individual part in spiritual progress. These are qualities whereby we gain some proper sense of the infinite, "in order that sin and mortality may be put off." Omnipotent Mind, divine intelligence, eternally establishes and maintains infinite perfection. And it is our privilege as Christian Scientists to understand and prove the divine truths of being.

Our God-given capacity to comprehend the eternal truth of being is determined by spiritual sense, whereby we discern the nature of God, good. "Spiritual sense," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 209), "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." As physics shows that two objects cannot occupy a given space at the same time, so in metaphysics a right idea and a wrong concept cannot occupy our thought at the same moment. Therefore, the development of spiritual sense, the "conscious, constant capacity to understand God," necessitates the elimination of the false beliefs of sin, sickness, disease, and death, replacing them with the spiritual ideas of goodness and perfection—the truth of perfect God and perfect man made in His image and likeness.

To mete out kindness, tenderness, forgiveness, compassion, and love, one must first establish them in his own heart through prayer and gratitude, for one cannot give what one does not possess. And it will be discerned that as these qualities of Mind, Truth, Life, and Love are genuinely and prayerfully cultivated, they will unfold in infinite abundance. When the right concept of the healing Christ, Truth, is given out by us, we find that our understanding of the spiritual idea is spontaneously increased. Thus both the receiver and the giver gain and retain the blessing. Christ Jesus pointed out the spiritual advantages of sharing in these words (Matthew 7:2): "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

The sorrows, trials, and failures of mortals laboring under the delusion of material sense as real and the belief of life and power in matter, are the effects of fear and ignorance. The prophet Isaiah saw this when he said (Isaiah 5:13, 14): "Therefore my people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge: . . . Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure." But in Christian Science we learn that the measure of divine Love is all-inclusive completeness, boundless infinitude, reflected in limitless individual capacity for good. Hence evil has no place, and is not real, having no intelligence, law, or power.

The individuality of God's man is not humanly circumscribed, limited to physique, but is manifested through goodness and spirituality. Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, says (Science and Health, p. 491), "A wicked man may have an attractive personality." Avoidance of captivity in bonds of personal sense and establishment of dominion through comprehension of one's true identity and individuality are indeed possible. Christian Science, the law of God, is constantly being proved to be wholly demonstrable, the measure of one's individual demonstration being consonant with the degree of one's understanding, willingness, obedience, and gratitude. Heeding the Biblical admonition (Isaiah 28:10), "Precept upon precept; . . . line upon line; here a little, and there a little," one is assured that the full measure of scientific proof will finally be reached. The eventual complete demonstration involves attainment of spiritual, incorporeal selfhood.

Paul indicated in his epistle to the Ephesians that it is the privilege of each individual to strive toward this perfection, irrespective of one's station in life (Ephesians 4:13), "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Demonstrációnk Mértéke

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

HOGY egy képet festhessen, a művésznövendéknek bizonyos alapvető dolgokat kell megtanúlni. Tárgya helyes ábrázolásának technikáját kell először tanúlmányoznia. Ehhez tartozik az egyensúly, az arányok, és a perspektíva helyes fogalmának elsajátítása, valamint a színharmónia, a fény és árnyék ismerete. Sikerének foka azon inspirációtól, értelmességtől és ügyességtől függ, mellyel művészetének minden követelményét kombinálni tudja.

Aki a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) igazságait akarja bebizonyítani, gyakorlatában nagyfontosságú szellemi alaptételeit fogja észrevenni. A demonstráció mérete az inspiráció és az óhaj mélységétől, a következetesség szilárdságától, és az önfelavatottság magasztosságától függ. A szellemi értelem alapján épült, imádsággal párosúlt igyekezet a bűn legyőzésében, a betegség gyógyításában, és minden fajta inharmónia elpusztításában hoz mindég jó eredményeket. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója így írt a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 265-ik oldalán: „Az ember azon arányban érti meg a szellemi létezést, amelyben az Igazságból és Szeretetből álló kincsei növekednek. A halandóknak Isten felé kell hajlaniok, szeretetüknek és céljaiknak át kell szellemülni, meg kell közelíteniök a létezésnek szélesebb szempontból való értelmezését, és el kell nyerniök a végtelenségnek megfelelőbb fogalmát,—hogy a bűnt és a halandóságot meg lehessen szüntetni." Tiszta óhajaink, következetességünk és felavatottságunkhoz képest lesz szellemi kibontakozásban részünk. Helyes óhaj, következetesség és felavatottságból áll a mi egyéni szerepünk a szellemi haladásban. Ezen tulajdonságok útján nyerjük el a végtelenség megfelelőbb fogalmát „hogy a bűnt és a halandóságot meg lehessen szüntetni." A mindenható Elme, az isteni értelem, minden időre megalkotta és örökké fenntartja a végtelen tökéletességet. Mint a Krisztusi Tudomány követőinek, alkalmunk van arra, hogy a létezés isteni igazságait megértsük és bebizonyítsuk.

A létezés örök igazságait felfogni tudó Istenadta képességünk a szellemi érzékektől függ, melyek által értjük meg Istennek, a jónak, természetét. „A szellemi érzék," mondja Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, 209-ik oldal), „Isten megértésének tudatos, állandó képessége." Ahogy a fizika mutatja, hogy ugyanazt a helyet ugyanazon időben két test nem foglalhatja el, úgy a metafizikában a helyes idea és a hamis fogalom nem foglalhatják el ugyanazon időben gondolatainkat. Ezért a szellemi érzékeknek, azaz „Isten megértésének tudatos, állandó képessége"-nek kifejlesztése megköveteli a bűn, betegség, kórosság és halál hamis fogalmainak kiküszöbölését, és azoknak a jóság és tökéletesség szellemi ideáival való felcserélését, azaz a tökéletes Isten és az Ő képmására és hasonlatosságára teremtett tökéletes ember igaz eszmélyével való helyettesítését.

Hogy másoknak jóságot, gyengédséget, megbocsátást, részvétet és szeretetet adhassunk, e tulajdonságokat imádkozás és hálaadás útján először saját szívünkbe kell behoznunk, mert nem adhatunk olyasmit, ami nekünk sincsen. És látni fogjuk, hogy amint az Elme, Igazság, Élet és Szeretet ezen tulajdonságait őszinte szívvel és imával műveljük, végtelen bőségben fognak előttünk kibontakozni. Mikor a gyógyító Krisztusnak, az Igazságnak, helyes fogalmát adjuk ki, azt fogjuk találni, hogy önkénytelenül mi is jobban fogjuk a szellemi ideát megérteni. Így annak is, aki kap, és annak is, aki ad, van áldásban része. Jézus Krisztus ezen szavakban mutatta az osztozás szellemi előnyeit (Máté 7:2): „A milyen mértékkel mértek, olyannal mérnek néktek."

Akik azon hamis hiedelemtől szenvednek, hogy az anyagi érzékek valódiak és hogy van élet és erő az anyagban, az ilyen halandóknak szomorúságai, megpróbáltatásai és bukásai félelem és tudatlanság következményei. Ésaiás próféta látta ezt, mikor ezt mondta (Ésaiás 5:13, 14): „Ezért fogságba megy népem, mivelhogy tudomány nélkül való: . . . Azért a sír kiszélesíti torkát és feltátja száját szertelen." De a Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy az isteni Szeretet mértéke a mindent magába foglaló teljesség és határtalan végtelenség, mely a jóra való határtalan képességben tükröződik vissza. Ezért a gonosznak sehol sincs helye, és nem is valódi, mert se értelme, se törvénye, se hatalma nincsen.

Az Isten emberének egyénisége nincsen emberi módon határolva, vagy anyagi testhez kötve, hanem jóságban és szellemi természetben fejeződik ki. Vezetőnk, Mrs. Eddy, így írt (Science and Health, 491-ik oldal): „Egy gonosz embernek lehet esetleg bályos személyisége." Mindég lehetséges az anyagi szervek lenyűgöző szolgaságát elkerülni, és az ember uralmát igazi azonosságának és egyéniségének megértése által helyreállítani. Hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány, az Isten törvénye, a maga egészében bebizonyítható, annak bizonyságát minden nap láthatjuk, s a mi egyéni bebizonyításunk foka szellemi értelmünkkel, jó akaratunkkal, engedelmességünkkel és hálaérzésünkkel van arányban. A Bibliában foglalt intelemre emlékezve (Ésaiás 28:10), „Parancsra új parancs; . . . szabályra új szabály; itt egy kicsi, ott egy kicsi," biztosra vehetjük, hogy a tudományos bizonyíték teljes mértékét el fogjuk valamikor érni. E végleg elérendő tökéletes demonstráció a szellemi, anyagi test nélküli azonosság elérését foglalja magában.

Pál Apostol jelezte az Efézusbeliekhez írt levelében, hogy mindenkinek joga van ahhoz, hogy ezen tökéletesség után törekedjék, a társadalomban elfoglalt állására való minden tekintet nélkül (Efézusb. 4:13), „míg eljutunk mindnyájan az Isten Fiában való hitnek és az Ő megismerésének egységére, érett férfiúságra, a Krisztus teljességével ékeskedő kornak mértékére."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

We Attend an Animal Dance

NATIVE dances, the world over, are generally interesting, and none perhaps more fantastically amusing than those peculiar to the Shan States of Burma. Here, a "pwe" is the name for a mixed entertainment, comprising dancing, singing, juggling, acting, and so on. But what are known as the animal dances are a special and separate feature at various important festivals.

One such, to which we were bidden, given by the *Sawbwa* (ruler) of a Shan State, began at nightfall in a large open space just below the *Sawbwa's* fine new *Haw* (palace). Hundreds of folk stood or squatted around, absorbed and orderly. Although we could have watched in state from the *Haw* steps above, we preferred to squeeze into the ranks of the crowd, for to watch the people enjoying themselves was part of the fun.

Shans predominated, for this is their country; but Burmese and Chinese, an odd Gurkha or two, and a few quaint hill tribes, such as Kachins and Palaungs, were also there, men and women together, for there is no purdah anywhere in Burma or the Shan States. Children of all ages and sizes came, too; fat yellow babies, warmly hooded in the popular woolly "Balaclava" helmet, fascinating little Burmese girls with their doll-like fringes and flower-decorated hair, and here and there a Chinese child, sleek and slim in her straight, high-necked embroidered tunic and narrow trousers.

The crowd was several ranks deep and pressed closely together, but with great good humor they suffered us to push to the front. Here was a strange and amazing sight, a performing "Zoo" of the most grotesque and marvellous creatures that one could imagine; some conformed entirely to convention, others partially so, others again were of purely fantastic forms. Here were elephants (two manpower), prehistoric dragons (the "chinthés" whose plaster forms guard the entrance to all pagodas), half-size dragons, huge-horned deer, and a bevy of gorgeous peacocks.

All were wonderfully made of bamboo, colored paper, and ornaments, and with such art that the result was a kaleidoscope of flamboyant splendor. The skill required to manipulate the dummies naturally varied a good deal. The elephants merely walked, waving trunk and tail appropriately; the dragons periodically gave an excellent exhibition scrap, flashing electric torches from their huge eye-sockets and horning each other realistically, their elongated bodies pulsating like an expiring concertina. Now and again an elephant or dragon would stop work, and half of it would crawl out to be instantly replaced by one of the crowd, fresh and eager to do his bit. The one-man animals were better able to dance, as they had not the difficult job of co-ordinating the movements of fore and hind quarters. The deer and small dragons, their feet concealed by a long fringe which covered the "body" behind, moved swiftly round and round the arena, maneuvering among each other with the smooth gliding motion of ships, and creating the quaint effect of some weird make-believe flotilla.

For splendor and skill combined, the peacock dancers were unmatched. Their creator's imagination had run riot, and his skill exceeded itself. In the gorgeous wings and tails, each separately-contrived "feather" was manipulated with a hidden string; so that the dance was a realistic conception of the peacock as he struts along, preening himself with pleasure in his beauty, trailing his tail in haughty disdain or spreading its full magnificence to dazzle the eye. The audience, spellbound, watched the five or six "birds," showing off their consummate technique, till a scuffle behind reminded us that all the animals were performing simultaneously and without pause. The surroundings added to the fascination of the bizarre scene. A smoke haze hung above the murmuring crowd, colored lamps and lanterns glowed on all sides, and a group of tall slender "pyathats," or towers, soared upward behind us, their gilded surface shining softly against the night-blue sky.

We stayed till the time came for us to return to the *Haw* for dinner, and then regretfully left the crowd, the throb of heavy Burmese drums still beating in our ears. But the *Haw* had its own interest and appeal. Still held by a "fairy-tale" feeling, we sat down to dine on the broad veranda beyond the Palace steps. Behind us, in the Durbar hall, thick gilded pillars supported the lacquered roof, a gold-leafed dais and Eastern cabinets were ranged about, and a huge smiling Buddha looked down on us serenely. Incongruity reached its peak as we sat in the midst of these Oriental surroundings, eating well-served European food, and listening to the *Sawbwa's* band playing "Pack up your troubles" and a selection from "Cavalcade."

R. B.

Gently

HOUR after hour
the snow falls,
gently,
like quiet thoughts.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

Dawn at the Dunes

DAWN, and the gray lake flushed with morning,
Flashing white beneath the breeze;
Dunes, emerging out of darkness,
Topped with silver-misted trees.

Shore line thrusting back the shadows;
Colors stirring, bright and brave;
Wet sand, washed with iridescence,
Widening, narrowing with each wave.

Yesterday we left our footsteps
Where those early sea gulls are;
Now there is but sand and silence—
Silence, and the morning star!

—RALPH CHAPLIN, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

Morning in Winter

I WALKED through a pine wood in the cold dawn
Of a still winter day when slow flakes fell
Untrodden by men's feet. Only the fawn
And the subtle-nostrilled doe disturbed the shell
Of whiteness and of silence as they stepped
With delicate feet, their eyes absorbed, remote,
Until, frightened, they suddenly turned and leapt
Into the gray-blue North. No thrush's throat
Throbbed with the pain of song; no dusty bee
Stumbled among the stalks where flowers of frost
Grew strange and lovely. Rabbit and deer were lost
In silver thickets. Yet could my heart foresee
That in a land where lately snow had lain
White plum would bloom and robins cry for rain.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Lacks Impetus and Prices Generally Easier

Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Reveal Generally Wavering Trend

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Except for a few of the aircrafts, the stock market was rather cheerless in today's quiet session.

While Douglas got up about 3 points, and Boeing, Sperry and Curtiss-Wright "A" firmed, the majority of the rails, steels, mines and motors were off fractions to a point or more.

Slight gains were shown by Montgomery Ward, General Electric, American Telephone, Standard Oil of California and Houston Oil. Losers included U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Glidden, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting and Cerro de Pasco.

The utilities held up fairly well at the start, but traders lost interest when the Supreme Court recessed without handing down the expected TVA decision.

Mining issues were not particularly disconcerted by another drop in the New York price of imported bar silver. The white metal was reduced 1 cent to 44¾ cents, the lowest rate since June 5, 1934.

The late tone was easy. Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Both grains and cotton were irregularly lower and bonds were mixed. Foreign exchanges were quiet and a bit easier.

Followers of the steels noted, with some concern, that mill operations, although up slightly from last week's level, were generally less than had been expected.

The magazine Steel said that, for the first time since the 1921 depression year, January production will fail to exceed that of the preceding month. The rise in the production rate since Jan. 1, it was added, has been about 3 points whereas in the same period last year it was 8½ points.

Recovery proponents did not overlook the report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which disclosed that 1935 ended with wholesale trade at the highest level since 1931. Wholesalers, it was said, increased their dollar volume over 1934 by 11 per cent.

At the start of foreign exchange dealings sterling was off ¾ of a cent at $4.94⅜ and the French franc was .00⅜ of a cent easier at 6.59½ cents.

Rail issues coasted a little lower in the bond market today.

Industrial and utility groups were fairly steady, with fractional gains featuring loans like Armour & Co. 4½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Walworth 4s and Youngstown Sheet 5s.

During the early trading losses ran to as much as ⅜ of a point in bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Rock Island, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific.

Also a little lower were Postal Telegraph 5s, Goodyear 5s and American Rolling Mill 4½s.

Excepting one or two minor gains in the Treasury list U. S. Governments found levels a bit under Saturday's finals. Treasury 3s were off 2-32s to 4-32s of a point and some others gave up 1-32d to 3-32s.

Foreign groups were mixed. Those of Brazil, Germany and Italy made moderate gains against losses for Belgium 7s and Australia 5s.

Chrysler's Shipments In 1935 Up 41 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation announced today that shipments of passenger cars and trucks in 1935 were 41 per cent larger than during the preceding year.

Last year's shipments, which included Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler passenger cars and Dodge trucks, totaled 842,520 units compared with 597,683 shipped in 1934, a gain of nearly 245,000 units for last year.

Wheat Lower in Unusually Small Speculative Trading

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Exceptional smallness of speculative trading, together with lack of any aggressive export demand, spelled lower prices for wheat today taken as a whole.

Domestic floor business continued of disappointing volume. In some quarters, predictions were current the final official estimate of the Canadian crop Thursday will be larger than the latest previous estimate.

Wheat closed easy, unchanged to ⅝ lower, compared with Saturday's finish, May $1.00-1.00⅛, corn ½-¾ down, May 60¼-¼, oats ¼-⅜ off, and provisions varying from 10 cents setback to 10 cents advance.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 20, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
...	Atlas Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
...	Am Pneu	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
...	Bos & Me pr pf	29	29	29	30
8.75	Bos & Albany	123½	123½	123½	123½
8.00	Boston Elevated	67½	67½	67½	67½
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	7½	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63	63	63	63
4.50	Eas Gas & F pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	76
...	Eastern S S	10	10	10	10½
8.00	Edison Elec	156¾	156½	156¾	156¾
(2½%	Employer's Group	23½	23½	23½	23½
...	First Nat Stores	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	47¾
1.75b	General Capit	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
...	Isle Royal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
...	Loew's Thea	10	10	10	10
...	Maine Cent	12	12	12	12
...	Maine Cent pf	38	36	38	40
...	Mergenthaler	41	41	41	41
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124	122½	124	123¼
...	No Butte	.52c	.50c	.50c	.50c
.25	Old Dominion	.65c	.65c	.65c	.65c
...	Pecohontas	24	24	24	23⅞
...	Quincy Mining	.95c	.95c	.95c	.95c
.40	Shawmut Assn	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	12
4.00	Torrington	94	94	94	94½
...	Unit Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
...	Utah M & T	90	85	90	88
4.50a	United Shoe M	84	83¼	84¼	84¾
1.50	United Sh M pf	39¾	39½	39½	39¾
1.00	United Tw Drill	22½	22½	22½	25
...	Warren Bros	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

Bonds

...	East Mass 4½ 48	71½	71½	71½	72

*ex-dividend. †ex-rights. a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

Tri-Continental Corporation

NEW YORK—Tri-Continental Corporation reports as of Dec. 31, 1935, net asset of $48.43 a share equivalent to $10.413 for each $1000 of debentures, $171.50 a share of preferred stock and $7.67 a share of common stock outstanding. During the year the corporation redeemed at par $2,835,300 of Investors Equity Company, Inc., 5 per cent debentures previously assumed, and retired 35,062 shares of its $6 preferred stock purchased in prior years and held in treasury.

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

†1935 High	Low	Range in $	Div.		High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 18
74¾	51		2½	Acme Steel	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	...
11⅞	4¼	.10b		Adams Express	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
100½	84¾		5	Adams Exp pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
37⅛	28		2	Adams Millis	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
24⅜	8		.60	Addressograph	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	23
20¾	4½		...	Advance Rumely	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8⅜	6½		.60	Affiliated Prod	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
173	104⅝		3†	Air Reduction	185½	184¼	185	186
3⅜	¾			Airway Elec App	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20½	13¼		.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
33¼	6⅝		...	Alleghany ppf (h)	30	30	30	30½
3⅜	¾		...	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3	3	3
14⅝	2⅜		...	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	19⅜	19	19¼	18¾
14¾	1¾		...	Alleghany pf xw (h)	17	17	17	...
21	21		1	Alleghany Steel	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	33
27½	12½		1	Allied Mills	25¾	25¼	25½	25½
173	125		6	Allied Chem	166	165	165	167
129	122½		7	Allied Chem pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
9	3⅛		...	Allied Stores	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7⅝
37⅞	12		...	Allis Chalmers	36½	36	36¼	37
22¾	14		1	Alpha Port Com	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	22½
4½	2⅛		...	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
40	26		2	Amal Leather pf	41¼	40	41¼	40¾
80	48½		2	Amerada	82	71	82	82
57¾	41½		3	Am Ag Ch Del	56	53¾	56	53½
47⅜	13½		25b	Am Bank Note	45	45	45	45
18⅛	6½			Am Crystal Sug	17⅛	16⅞	17	17
92¾	72		6	Am Crys Sug 1 pf	91	91	91	92
70	43		3	Am Bank Note pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65½
42¼	21		1†	Am Brake S&F	47	46½	46⅝	46
149⅝	110		4†	Am Can	130½	130	130	130
33⅞	10		...	Am Car & Fdry	33	32⅝	33	33½
65	28½		...	Am Car & F pf	63	63	63	63
33¼	8		...	Am Chain	38½	37⅝	38⅜	37
9¼	2⅜		...	Am Colortype	12½	11⅞	12	11½
35¾	22½		...	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	28	29¼	28½
3⅞	¾		...	Am Encaustic (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
9¼	2		...	Am & For Pow	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅛
42	14		...	Am & For Pow pf	35½	33¾	35½	35
38¼	12		...	Am & For Pow 6	31¾	29½	31¾	30
17	3⅞		...	Am & For Pow 2pf	14⅜	13½	14⅜	14¼
15½	8¼		1	Am Hawaiian	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
6⅝	3		...	Am Hide & L	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
40	28		...	Am Hide & L pf	39	39	39	39
38½	29¼		2.40	Am Home Pr	38	37⅝	37⅝	38
4⅞	1⅞		...	Am Ice	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
22	12		2	Am Ice pf	20½	20½	20½	...
11⅜	4½		...	Am International	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
27¾	9		...	Am Locomotive	27½	26½	26¾	28⅛
75¼	32		...	Am Loco pf	77	76	76	77½
12⅜	4¼		...	Am Mach & Met	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
32¼	13½		...	Am Metal	31½	30½	31½	30½
33¼	18½		.80	Am Mach & Fy	28	27½	27½	28¼
9¾	1⅛		...	Am Mach & Lt	9⅛	8⅞	9⅞	9¼
41½	8⅜		1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	40	39¾	39¾	40¼
49½	10½		1½	Am P&L 6% pf	48¼	47¼	47¼	48
25⅛	10½		...	Am Radiator	25⅜	25	25½	25⅜
32⅜	15¾		1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30½	29⅜	30¼	30¾
21⅞	4½		...	Am Seating	24	24	24	24
26¼	20		2	Am Shipbuilding	29½	29½	29½	29¾
64⅜	13⅝		.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	59½	58¼	59½	58¾
144	121		7	Am Smelt & R pf	142¾	142¾	142¾	...
117¼	101⅜		6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104¾	104¾	104	...
76	63		3†	Am Snuff	73	72¼	73	72¼
143	125		6	Am Snuff pf	138½	137¼	138½	...
104¼	72½		5	Am Tobacco	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
107	74¾		5	Am Tobacco B	101	100⅝	100¾	100½
25¼	12		...	Am Steel Fdries	25	24⅜	25	24¾
43	32½		2†	Am Stores	34½	34½	34½	34⅜
70½	50⅛		2	Am Sugar Ref	56¼	55¾	56	57
140½	124		7	Am Sug Ref pf	138¾	138½	138¾	...
160½	98⅞		9	Am Tel & Tel	160¼	159¼	160¼	160¼
10¼	2¼		...	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
38½	9		...	Am Typ F pf (h)	34⅞	34	34	34½
27⅝	18½		1	Am Sum Tob	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞
20¾	7⅞		1	Am Wat W & E	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	22¼
10¾	4⅞		...	Am Woolen	11	10¼	11	10⅜
68¾	35½		...	Am Woolen pf	69¼	67	68¾	66⅞
2⅝	⅝		...	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11¾	2¼		...	Am Wr P (h)	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
5⅞	2		...	Am Zinc Lead&S	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
30	8		...	Anaconda Cop	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28½
17⅝	10⅞		.60	Anchor&Cap	18½	18	18	18½
109	96½		6½	Anchor2Cap	108	108	108	...
4	1½			A P W Paper	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
57	36		1†	Archer Daniels	46	45¾	45¾	46¼
110	97		7	Armour Del pf	110½	110¼	110½	110
6⅛	3¼		...	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
70⅝	55½		6	Armour Ill pf	71½	71⅛	71¼	71¾
9⅞	4		.50	Arnold Constable	8	8	8	8
9⅞	2¾			Artloom Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
90	77		7§	Artloom Corp pf	95	95	95	...
50¾	16½		1†	Armstrong Cork	49¼	48¾	48¾	49
13¾	7½			Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	14	14	14¼
44	20⅞		1e	Asso Oil	46⅛	46	46⅛	...
60	26¾		2e	Atchison T&SF	67	66½	66¾	67¾
32⅛	66⅝		5	Atchison pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
37¼	19½			Atl Coast Line	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
28	20½		1	Atl Refining	30¼	29¾	30	30
48½	32¾		2	Atlas Powder	51	50½	51	...
19½	4			Atlas Tack	23⅝	23½	23½	24
45½	15			Auburn Auto	41	40½	41	41
14	5½			ustin Nichols	9¾	9½	9¼	9¼
63	35½		2	Austin Nichol A	44½	44½	44½	44½
5¼	2⅜			Aviation Corp Del	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾

—B—

6⅜	1½			Baldwn Loco (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
40	7½			Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39	38⅛	38¼	...
18	7½			Balt & Ohio	17½	17	17⅛	17⅝
25¼	9⅛			Balt & Ohio pf	23½	23½	23½	23¼
15½	3¼			Barker Bros	17	16¼	16¼	16½
88	32			Barker Bros pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
14¾	5⅞		.60†	Barnsdall A	16	15⅜	16	16⅜
115	107⅜		7	Bayak Cig pf	114	114	114	114
20½	14		.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¼	19	19	19¾
95	72		3†	Beech-Nut Pack	89½	89	89½	89
14¾	11⅛		1	Belding Hem	14	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
24½	11⅞		.25e	Bendix Aviation	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	22
22¾	15½		1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	20¼
57½	34		2	Best & Co	52¾	52⅜	52½	...
52	21⅝			Bethlehem Steel	51⅞	50	50⅝	52¼
121½	55¾		1½g	Beth Steel pf	130	127½	127½	130
27	9⅝		.10b	Blaw Knox	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16⅞
22½	6¼			Boeing Airplane	23⅞	22¼	23⅜	22¾
59⅞	39⅝		3	Bohn Alum & Br	52¾	52½	52½	53¼
100	90		4†	Bon Ami A	94¾	94½	94½	...
47¾	38¾		2†	Bon Ami B	42	41¾	41¾	...
27¼	21		1.60	Borden	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	26¾
70½	28¼		2	Borg Warner	65½	65	65	66
8⅞	3¾			Boston & Maine	9	9	9	9¼
55⅜	24½		2	Briggs Mfg	52½	51¾	51¾	52¼
17⅛	8½		.40	Bridgeport Brass	16¾	16½	16½	16⅞
55	23½		3	Briggs & Strat	49½	49½	49½	...
42	30⅜		2†	Bristol Myers	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	41½
46¾	36½		3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41½	41½	42
100	90		6	Brooklyn M T pf	38	37½	38	...
5½	1⅜			Brooklyn Queens	6⅜	5⅛	5⅞	5¾
38	14		.75g	Brooklyn Q pf	39	36½	38	36
...	...		3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55¾	55	55	55
11½	3⅜			Brunswick Baike	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
8⅞	4¼			Bucyrus Erie	11	11	11	11¼
17¾	8½			Bucyrus E cv pf	18	17¼	17½	18
3	1¼			Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
9¾	3¼			Budd Mfg	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
14⅜	2½			Budd Wheel	12½	12¼	12½	12½
24½	8¼			Bullard	25½	25¼	25½	25⅝
14¾	3¾			Bulova Watch	12½	12½	12½	...
2¾	1¼			Burma Bros A (h)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
3	1¼			Burma Bros B h	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9⅞	3			Burns Bros pf (h)	9	8¾	8¾	9
28	13½		.60†	Burroughs Add	27⅛	26⅞	27	27½
3⅛	1			Bush Term (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
10½	5¼			Bush Term deb (h)	16⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
22½	10			Bush T Bldg pf ct	22½	20⅞	21½	21
3½	1⅛			Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
1¾	⅜			Butterick (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
20⅝	11⅜			Byers	21¾	20⅞	21	22¼
66	32			Byers pf	73	72	73	...

—C—

42½	30½		1½	Calif Packing	34¼	33¾	34	34¼
1⅛	¼			Callahan Z & L	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
6¾	2½			Calumet & Hecla	7⅛	6¾	7	7⅛
17⅜	8½		1	anada Dry	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
13⅜	8⅜			Canadian Pacific	11	10⅞	11	11
30¼	30		2	Cannon Mills	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
48	32½		3	Capital Admin pf	48½	48½	48½	48
95	85		5	aro C&O st	93	93	93	93
8⅛	3⅝		.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8	8	8	8⅛
126½	83½		4	Cash Thresh pf	121	121	121	122
60	36½		.50b	aterpillar Trac	55⅜	55	55	55½
35⅜	19½			Celanese Corp	29½	28⅜	29½	28⅝
21¼	16⅛			elotex Co n	24⅛	23½	24	24
62¾	55			Celotex o pf n	61½	61	62	62
29	22¼		1½	Central Aguirre	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
12⅜	6¼			Ctntury Ribbon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
65⅜	38⅝		4	Cerro de Pasco	49¾	48½	48¾	49½
15⅜	3⅝			Certain-3Teed	15¼	14⅜	145⅛	15¼
61¼	36		3	Chesapeake Corp	64¼	64	64	64½
53½	37½		2.80	Ches & Ohio	54⅝	53¾	54	54
1¼	⅞			Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5	4¾	5	4¾
2¼	⅝			Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
5⅝	1⅝			Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5½	5¼	5½	...
35	15⅜		1†	Chi Mail Order	28¾	28¼	28¾	...
3	1¼			Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
4¾	⅞			Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
5⅝	1⅜			Chi & N'western (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
10⅝	3⅜			Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
20⅝	4⅝			Chi Pneu Tool	17¼	16½	16½	17⅛
54¾	20			Chi Pneu T pf	52½	52¼	52¼	53
2	¾			Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
4	1¼			Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
19¾	9¼		1	Chi Yellow Cab	21½	21½	21½	...
31¾	25		2	Chickasha Cot O	29	28½	29	28½
9	3½			Childs Company	10⅜	10	10⅛	10⅞
93⅞	31		3	Chrysler	87⅜	86⅛	86½	86⅞
24⅞	12		2	City Ice Fuel	16	16	16	15⅞
100	69¾		6½	City Ice & F pf	83½	83	83	83
6½	3¼			City Stores	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
57¾	20		1†	Cluett Peabody	55	54½	55	55½
126	110		7	Cluett Pbdy pf	125	125	125	...
93	72½		2	Coca Cola	88¼	87½	88¼	88
21	15⅛		.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
107¼	101		6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	...
50	9		.50e	Collins & Aikman	47⅝	47	47½	47¼
5½	½		...	Colo F & I (h)	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	6
29	5		...	Colo F&I pf (h)	41	38	41	37
21	7		...	Colo & So 1pf	23½	23	23½	24
15	3⅜		.20e	Columbia Gas	15	14½	14½	14⅞
90½	35½		6	Columbia G pf A	94¾	94	94¾	95
49½	15			Columbia Pic vtc	43¾	42½	43⅜	43½
101¼	67		4†	Columbian vtc n	100⅞	99¼	99½	...
50	48½		2¾	Columbia P pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
58	39½		2½	Comm Credit	47½	46¾	47½	47¼
72	56¼		3†	Comm Inv Tr	60⅜	58¾	59½	60¼
105	97⅞		4¼	Comm I Tr 4½%	99½	99½	99½	99
23⅞	16½		60	Comm Solvents	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
3	¾			Comwith & So	4	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
71	29¼		3	Comwith & S 6pf	71½	70	70	71½
45¾	27		1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43⅞	43	43	43⅞
49	14⅝			Conn Ry & Lt	19	18¼	18¼	...
58½	24		*	Conn Ry & Lt pf	30	30	30	...
7½	3¼			Consol Film Ind	6	6	6	6
22½	14¼		1½m	Consol Film I pf	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
11¼	7			Consol Cigar	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¾
34¾	15⅞		1	Consol Gas	33⅜	32½	32⅝	33
105½	72½		5	Consol Gas pf	106½	106½	106¼	106
12¼	6½		.25e	Consol Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
8¼	2½			Consol Rys-Cu pf	9	9	9	9½
1⅜	⅛			Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
23½	22			Container N	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¼
82	69		6½	Cons Cig pref ww	76⅜	76	76	...
11⅞	4½			Cont Baking A	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15⅝
1⅞	⅝			Cont Baking B	2½	2	2⅛	2½
69	46¼		4	Cont Baking pf	73	72¼	73	...
99¼	62¾		3	Cont Can	85	82½	84½	83
20½	7		1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	-8½	18⅜	18⅜	-8⅝
44⅞	28⅞		1.20†	Cont Insurance	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
2¾	¾			Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
25	15⅛		1	Cont Oil	35	34¾	35	35¼
73¼	41⅜		3	Corn Exchange	65¼	65	65	65½
97⅜	38⅞		2	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37½
14⅜	11¾		.25e	Crosley Radio	17½	17½	17½	17½
48⅝	23½		1	Crown Cork & S	52	51	52	51⅝
9½	3½			Crown Zeller vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7	⅞
38	14			Crucible Steel	37¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
2¼	1			Cuba Co	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
9	3½			Cuba Ry pf	13½	13¾	13½	...
8⅛	5¼			Cuban Am Sug	5¼	7⅜	6¼	7¾

†1935 High	Low	Range in $	Div.		High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 18
80¾	40½			Cuban Am S pf	65	78½	84½	79
47½	37		2½	Cudahy Packing	42½	42¼	42¼	...
24¾	15		...	Curtis Publishg	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
105¼	89½		7	Curtis Pub pf	101	101	101⅜	101¼
4⅝	2		...	Curtiss-Wright	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4½
12¾	6¼		...	Curtiss-Wright A	11¾	11	11½	11⅝
9	73		7	Cushman 7%	87	87	87	...

—D—

58¾	22¾		...	Deere & Co	56¾	56⅛	56¾	57½
28	9		1.40†	Deere & Co pf	28½	28½	28½	29
24½	18⅞		.80†	Delsel W G Co	23½	23¼	23½	23½
43½	23⅜		...	Del & Hudson	37⅞	37	37	37½
19⅝	11		...	Del Lack & W	16¼	16	16	16½
5	1½		...	Denver R G pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
130	85		4	Detroit Edison	137½	136½	137	136
38¼	13⅜		...	Distilleries Cp Seag	32⅝	31¾	32¾	31⅞
41	26½		1½†	Diamond Match	37¼	37½	37½	37½
41½	34¾		1½†	Diamond M pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
44⅞	34½		2†	Dome Mines	46	45	46	45½
12⅝	6¾			Dominion Stores	11	10⅞	11

Business and Industry

Steel Trade Ponders Whether AAA Decision Will Hurt Buying

Commerce and Finance

Investment Trust Investigation Is Started by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The Securities and Exchange Commission has addressed a questionnaire to practically all investment trusts and investment companies of the management type which had total assets as of Dec. 31, 1935, amounting to $500,000 or more and which had on that date 100 or more stockholders, or any security issued by such trust or company which had been the subject of a public offering. The questionnaire covers the period between Jan. 1, 1927, and Dec. 31, 1935.

The questionnaire seeks information relating to the history and development of investment trusts and investment companies; their corporate structure, including the issuance, sale and distribution of securities and the indentures and agreements relating to such securities; the nature, scope and extent of their activities, including participations in underwriting syndicates and trading accounts, options, short sales and other related matters; their investment policies, including contents of portfolio and volume of securities transactions; their relationship with their officers, directors, principal stockholders, and with companies or firms controlled by such persons, including compensation and loans to and transactions with such persons.

Information also is sought as to the method of acquisition of subsidiaries and affiliates; the control and influence exercised by investment trusts over companies in which the trusts are interested, and the influence exercised by interests affiliated with the management of investment trusts upon the policies and activities of the trusts. In addition, annual balance sheets, profit-and-loss accounts and various supporting schedules covering the last nine years are requested.

The commission received the cooperation in formulating the questionnaire of a committee composed of Earle Baillie, Tri-Continental Corporation; John Hancock, Lehman Corporation; Raymond J. McGrath, General American Investors, Inc.; David Milton, Equity Corporation, and Fred Y. Presley, National Investors Corporation, and their financial and accounting officers. This committee acted for approximately 40 investment companies of the management type, which represented a substantial part of the total resources of the industry.

A committee composed of Paul C. Cabot, State Street Investment Corporation; Merrill Griswold, Massachusetts Investment Trust, and William A. Parker, Incorporated Investors, represented a group of investment trusts of the so-called Massachusetts type.

Replies to parts of the questionnaire are required to be filed with the commission on or before Feb. 5 and March 16, respectively, the balance to be filed on or before April 15.

Lumber Orders Rise Sharply for Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported that softwood orders booked during the week ended Jan. 11 were the heaviest of any week since September.

Production was 30 per cent above the preceding holiday week and shipments 5 per cent greater, while orders were 10 per cent heavier.

For the week, 562 mills reported production of 185,663,000 feet, shipments 172,328,000 feet, and orders 212,046,000 feet. Revised figures from 562 mills for the preceding week gave production of 143,053,000 feet, shipments 164,884,000 feet, and orders 192,919,000 feet.

No. America Has 54 P. C. Of World's Telephones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Commerce Department today reported figures of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which showed that 54 per cent of the world's telephones are in North America.

The world total in 1935 was 34,640,000 instruments, of which 18,775,000 were in North America.

The grand total increased by 1,190,000 in 1935. Of these, 495,000 were added in North America.

Sixty countries now may be reached by phone.

Monitor Weekly Index Down For Third Successive Week

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity declined moderately again for the third consecutive week. The index fell to 102.9 (preliminary) on Jan. 11 from 103.2 on Jan. 4 and compares with 96.8 on Jan. 12, 1935.

The decline in the index in the latest week was largely the result of a drop in the adjusted figures for bank debits outside New York City.

Miscellaneous carloadings increased 25,725 cars to a total of 225,725 cars for the week ending Jan. 11, but the gain in freight movement shown in the figures after correction had been made for the usual seasonal advance was not quite enough to offset the decline in the adjusted figures for electric power production.

The following table gives the combined index and its constituents, adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Jan. 11* 1936	Jan. 4 1936	Jan. 12 1935
Combined index	102.9	103.2	96.8
Bk debits outside N Y C	93.7	94.6	90.4
Electric power prod.	116.7	117.0	105.6
Carloadings, misc.	98.2	98.0	94.4

*Preliminary.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of Jan. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the second week in January, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The decline placed the general level at 80.5 per cent of the 1926 average. The combined index is 2.4 per cent above the level of a year ago. Compared with the high point of last year, the composite index shows a decrease of 0.6 per cent and an advance of 3.3 per cent above the low of 1935.

Sharp decreases in average prices of agricultural commodities and foods were mainly responsible for the drop in the all commodity index. Textile products and fuel and lighting materials also were lower during the week. Increases were recorded for the hides and leather products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Building materials remained at the level of the preceding week.

The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" representing industrial commodities, remained at 78.8 per cent of the 1926 average for the fourth consecutive week. The index for this group is approximately 1 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

	Jan. 11 1936	Jan. 4 1936	Dec. 28 1935	Jan. 12 1935
All commodities	80.5	80.9	80.6	78.6
Farm products	78.3	79.3	78.4	77.2
Foods	84.6	85.8	85.3	79.7
Hides & leather prod.	97.7	96.6	96.4	86.9
Textile products	72.4	72.9	72.8	70.0
Fuel & light'g mater.	75.4	75.5	75.6	74.2
Metals & metal prod.	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.6
Building materials	85.2	85.2	85.1	84.8
Chemicals and drugs	80.2	80.1	80.0	79.6
Housefurnishing gds.	82.4	82.2	82.2	82.2
Miscel. commodities	67.8	67.5	67.5	71.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.1

Mexican Bank Reserves Show a Sharp Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 20—A sharp drop in the metallic reserves of the Bank of Mexico is revealed in its balance sheet for Jan. 4, which sets the reserve in gold, silver and foreign monies at 292,209,697 pesos as compared to 337,250,516 pesos on Dec. 14.

The condition of the bank's emission department was on Jan. 4: 297,688,038 pesos of bank notes issued while outstanding fractionary money totaled 44,122,628 pesos.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the financial district here last week was the strong and active market for bonds. One popular index, composed of 40 issues, went to a new all-time high. Bank stockholders' annual meetings brought out numerous comments on the extremely low yield today on bonds. Strength was shown in exceedingly active markets; on one day the turnover of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was the largest since last March.

The strong bond market helped to float about $175,000,000 of new offerings off dealers' shelves into investors' hands. Even government bonds, in the face of most depressing news, remained perplexingly buoyant and strong. The current strength in the bond market continues an upward movement which generally characterized 1935 but has been particularly sharp since the middle of November.

The strength in government bonds was particularly notable, for on previous occasions discussion of bonus payments has been a depressing influence. In addition the market last week had to digest Secretary Morgenthau's estimate that the Treasury's financing needs will be about $1,000,000,000 a month for the next 18 months, including refinancing, while the financial papers have been full of gloomy revisions of the President's incomplete budget message, adding to the coming deficit the estimates of the bonus, processing tax refunds, additional relief appropriations, and other items which the President left out.

At the end of the week came the resignation of T. Jefferson Coolidge, the man who has directed the Treasury's skillful refunding and borrowing operations for the last two years. The Street interpreted the resignation as that of another sound-money man following in the footsteps of Dr. Sprague, Lew Douglas, and Dean Acheson.

Heavy Capital Issues

Capital flotations of some $175,000,000, an unusually large figure, were helped by the strong bond market. Practically all offerings were sold within 24 hours, including $48,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds, the first long Dominion offering since 1930. $25,000,000 of New York City 40-year "stock" was bid in by a Chase National Bank syndicate at the highest price at which such stock has ever been sold by the city since the present metropolitan government was established in 1898. Large premiums over issue prices were established on offerings of $35,000,000 Wheeling Steel and $27,000,000 West Penn Power. Next week's volume is not expected to be quite as large, but substantial offerings are anticipated for February, mostly refundings, as usual.

The stock market turned in a much inferior performance to the bond market. There is considerable bearishness, and a tendency to take the slight current recession in business news as of significance. Much attention is paid to the automobile situation, and although new car sales are holding up, there is considerable apprehension over the used car market. Motor shares were among the poorest performers of the week. There is some hope that payment of the bonus may clean up some of the surplus used cars.

Unfavorable conclusions were also drawn from the nature of the market sponsorship. The most active stocks were almost entirely drawn from those selling under $20 per share, many under $10, while the higher priced investment issues were relatively inactive.

Oil Shares Strong

Oil shares continued strong on the broadening out of the crude oil price advance, the first in 27 months, into the gasoline market. Rails continued strong on earnings statements. Utilities were generally strong although some doubts are appearing about how favorable the anticipated TVA decision may be. Sugar shares were strong and active on the guess that the Jones-Costigan import quotas would stand in spite of the AAA decision.

Annual stockholders' meetings of the local banks drew much attention. Most of the banks reported lower operating earnings in 1935 than 1934, but this was to some extent offset by recoveries from bonds and other loan collateral originally written down but ultimately sold in 1935 at prices above the write-downs. These recoveries, however, were credited in most cases to undivided profit account.

Although the meetings were quiet, compared with the stormy sessions of recent years, in which stockholders demanded answers from the managements to embarrassing questions, the reaction of the bank stock market to the banks' statements was unfavorable.

Bank managements expressed themselves chiefly on excess reserves, deposit insurance, and social security costs. Opinion was divided on the excess reserve issue, Chase and Irving Trust managements calling for a reduction, Chemical Bank management calling for no action. The banks almost all expressed strong hostility to the deposit insurance, not so much this year on its alleged unsoundness as on its excessive cost to them.

Await Reserve Appointments

The Bethlehem unification is expected to be followed by others for the purpose of avoiding the penalties on complicated capital structures imposed by the Revenue Act of 1935. The Street is anxiously awaiting the President's appointments this week to the new Governing Board of the Federal Reserve System. The surprise call of the Treasury for $61,000,000 of funds on deposit with the banks is considered a move to stall off some of the coming increase in excess reserves.

Stock exchange seats rose to $172,000. Curb seats rose to a 23-month high of $38,000 despite the threat of SEC suppression of the unlisted trading department. Some traders expect that processing tax refunds may be claimed by some of the baking companies, but not by the meat packers, and it is thought quite possible that Congress may stop suits for processing tax refunds.

The dollar strengthened against European exchanges. For statistical purposes the gold flow that started Sept. 9 is now considered over. While driblets of gold have been coming in each week, calculations are now being made of gold imports "since the first of the year." United States Steel figures on stockholdings showed Dutch investment.

World Production Gains for Fourth Successive Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—For the fourth successive month world industrial production in November showed an increase, with substantial improvement in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, and Australia, according to a monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. The gold value of world trade rose during October to the highest point since December, 1932.

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials declined slightly in November. Security prices in the 11 leading markets declined somewhat during the first half of December, but advanced sharply later in the month. Foreign currencies, with the exception of the franc, were relatively stable, in terms of dollars, during December.

Gains in South America

Industrial conditions in most of the South American countries remained satisfactory. Some recession was indicated in preliminary reports from Germany, and little improvement occurred in those European countries comprising the "gold bloc." In Italy, industries working on government contracts continued active, but other branches of industry were forced to curtail operations. The rise in Japanese industrial activity showed signs of slowing down materially in the final quarter of 1935.

Building contruction awards in the Netherlands during the first 11 months of 1935 were about 14 per cent below those in the corresponding period of 1934, and about 60 per cent below the peak of 1930. Agriculture in that country has been seriously affected by the impairment of German consuming power. Conditions in Germany toward the end of the year were further aggravated by a considerable increase in unemployment.

Building activity in England has followed a consistently upward trend since the late summer of 1932, and in November, 1935, stood at 176 per cent of the 1929 monthly average. The trend of activity in the British capital equipment industries continued upward; unfilled orders were greater than at any time since 1929.

The combined index of trade for 75 countries during October reached 38.1 per cent of the 1929 monthly average, as compared with 33.9 per cent in September and 35.9 per cent in October, 1934. During the first nine months of 1935, the estimated physical volume of trade amounted to 77.1 per cent of the 1929 level, compared with 75.8 per cent in the like period of last year.

Price Levels Generally Up

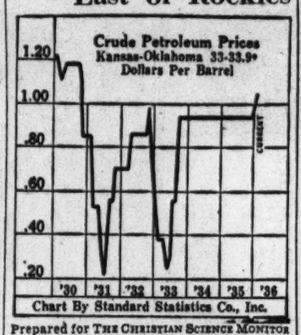
The composite index of nine important commodities entering into world trade stood at 51.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November, as compared with 53.0 per cent in October, and 48.2 per cent in November, 1934. The general wholesale price level advanced during November in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France, but declined slightly in Canada and Japan.

French prices, which followed a generally downward course during the recovery period and reached a low point in July, 1935, have since advanced about 8 per cent. Preliminary figures for December indicate a continuation of the upward trend in prices in Great Britain and France, but a slight decline in the United States and Germany.

At the end of 1935 the combined index for security prices in 11 leading markets was 15.6 per cent higher than at the end of 1934. The stock price level in five leading markets at the end of 1935 was higher than at the end of 1934 in all markets except London, and higher than at the end of 1933 in all markets except Paris.

The franc recovered to above par early in December as a result of the support given at that time to Premier Laval by the Chamber of Deputies, but declined drastically to below its gold-export point after the failure of the Hoare-Laval peace plan. During the week ending Jan. 11, however, the dollar declined sharply, bringing the franc and guilder close to their upper gold points.

Crude Prices Higher East of Rockies



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE recent increase in crude oil prices in Texas has been widely extended, and higher crude oil prices now prevail in virtually every field in the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Higher crude oil prices are unusual at this time of the year when seasonally depressed demand normally causes an accumulation of supplies which operates against any tendencies toward higher prices.

At present, however, there is a relatively tight condition in the crude oil markets, and premiums have been paid to secure even moderately large amounts of better grade crude oil.

AAA Ruling Seen Factor in Steel Trade Hesitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Continued uncertainty and a slight tinge of disappointment over the failure of January operations to revive from the year-end dip as rapidly as expected, seem to be the prevailing mood of the steel trade.

Thus the magazine Steel points out that it is now probable that January ingot output will be below December. This "is the first time since the depression year 1921 when steel production in January failed to exceed that of the preceding month. The rise in the operating rate since Jan. 1 is 3 points, while last year in the same period it was 8½ points."

Steel operations are now only slightly above those of the same period last year, whereas during part of the last quarter, operations were twice as high as in the comparable period a year previous. It is even considered possible that in the next few weeks the rate may dip below the corresponding weeks of 1935.

"The decrease from December is contrary to the uniform precedent in ordinary times, and steel producers are unable to account for it," says the American Metal Market. "Suspicions are entertained that the AAA decision had an immediate sentimental effect, causing buyers to act still more conservatively." Iron Age said last week that "negative factors include uncertainty as to the course of automobile production, business hesitancy growing out of the AAA decision and a drop of 10 points to 60 per cent in the tinplate output."

On the other hand, scrap steel prices continue very strong, and last week at Pittsburgh a rise of 25 cents to $14.75 a ton took scrap iron to the highest price in over four years. The Journal of Commerce here states that "the New York scrap steel trade continues very pleased. They point out that there are no weak spots in the scrap market in any district; it is actually scarce in districts where it is most needed. It is regarded as somewhat beneficial that the demand for export has not been as lively during the past several months, in which case the American supply would be even scarcer than now."

Significance is seen in Inland Steel's announcement that it will build four new open-hearth steel furnaces. This is the first of such construction to be undertaken by any steel company in more than three years. Under the NRA code which expired last May construction of new steel-making furnaces, either open-hearth or Bessemer, was forbidden, it being felt that the industry was over-built in raw steel. Heavy outlays have been made by the industry in recent years in rolling mills but not in furnaces. Bethlehem's recapitalization plan may be followed eventually by a number of other steel companies. Most of the bigger companies are really complicated holding company systems like Bethlehem, and as such are penalized by the Revenue Act of 1935, which not only fails to permit consolidated returns for tax purposes, but imposes a tax on dividends received from subsidiaries.

Six Banks Open in Five States During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Bank opening during the past week numbered six and included Iowa, Maine, Illinois, Ohio and Nebraska, according to Rand McNally & Co. Two banks opened in Iowa.

The bulletin also reports 11 changes in title, six in Washington, two in New York, one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Crude Rubber Use In 1935 a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 20

CRUDE rubber consumption in the United States in 1935 was 497,150 long tons, 30,000 above the previous peak year 1929, and the largest in the history of the industry, according to the Indian Rubber World. Imports dropped from 469,484 to 448,116 long tons because of restrictions on shipments from Dutch and English-controlled plantations.

Stocks on Dec. 31 were about 8000 long tons less than at the end of 1934, indicating a rising market this year, the publication says.

Chicago Wholesale And Retail Trade Rises During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Both retail and wholesale merchants in and around Chicago were well satisfied with trade performances during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce, which also states that sales jumped far ahead of the like week a year ago.

Dollar Day sales by the larger department stores brought out record crowds, with mail and telephone orders in proportionate volume. Regular business was also above the 1935 average.

In the local wholesale world, out-of-town buyers, here for the many trade shows held in Chicago, continued to place sizable orders. Evidences that demand for spring and early summer wares will be much larger throughout the country continue to pour across local sales desks.

Chicago mail-order houses are still enjoying heavy sales despite fears that the AAA decision might curtail demands from rural areas.

In the local industrial field, the wage and labor trends are still upward. Expansion in public utility lines is aiding the durable goods improvement.

Exports of Tung Oil To U. S. Set Record

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Shipments of tung oil or chinawood oil from Hankow, China, to the United States during December exceeded the record for any month in recent years, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Tung oil, it was stated, is an essential raw material used chiefly in the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes and also finds wide use in other industries, particularly in the manufacture of printing inks, linoleums and oil cloths. United States consumption amounted to 115,000,000 pounds in 1934 and over a period of years has increased steadily.

Aside from small quantities being produced in the southern part of the United States, where a tung oil industry is now being established, China is the only source for this essential raw material. The United States is the world's largest consumer, taking 75 per cent of China's total output.

Normally about 90 per cent of the Chinese crop is exported through the port of Hankow, the balance going out from south China ports to Hong Kong for transshipment to world markets.

Total oil shipments from Hankow during 1935 totaled 139,144,000 pounds, compared with 106,503,000 pounds during the preceding year, of which the United States absorbed 118,010,000 and 85,541,000 pounds, respectively, it was stated.

Refunds of Taxes By U. S. in 1935 Larger Than 1934

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Topped by $3,366,666 for Swift & Company, Chicago, packers, a list of federal tax refunds showed today that the Treasury handed $56,122,153 back to taxpayers in the last fiscal year.

The report was submitted to Congress by the Internal Revenue Bureau and made public by the House Expenditures Committee. It showed that the money was repaid to 147,436 companies and persons from whom the Government had collected more taxes than it should have.

In the 1934 fiscal year, $47,194,723 was distributed among 78,378 claimants.

Covers Various Taxes

Refunds cover processing, capital stock, distilled spirits, estate, income, narcotics, sales, silver and tobacco taxes.

Movie stars, authors, a former prizefighter, and a poet were on the list besides men well known in business and finance and former Cabinet officers.

Some of the nation's biggest business and industrial firms were there besides a cemetery association, a policeman's benevolent organization and a "polo series."

To Ogden L. Mills of New York, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, the Treasury handed back $11,449. Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, who served in the Cabinet with Mr. Mills as Secretary of Commerce, got $7306. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, wartime Secretary of War, drew $4603.

J. P. Morgan pocketed $1989. M. E. Coyle, Detroit, head of the Chevrolet Motor Company, counted twice for $4223 and $838.

James J. Tunney, one-time heavyweight champion, received $20,903 and $586. Listed at the same Park Avenue address with Tunney was William K. Vanderbilt. He got back $2424.

Packers' Rebates Large

Among the largest rebates were $2,814,532 to Armour & Co. of Chicago; $1,679,979 to John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, packers; $1,225,582 to the Western-Austin Company, Aurora, Ill.; $1,139,920 to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; $919,293 to the Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago; $603,348 to Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa; $506,900 to Kingan & Co., Indianapolis packers; $498,471 to Cudahy Brothers, also packers, of Milwaukee; and $494,986 to Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York.

Chairman Cochran (D), of Missouri, of the House Expenditures Committee, said it should be emphasized that diligent scrutiny of taxpayers' accounts resulted in collections in addition to original amounts far in excess of refunds.

Farm Wages Highest In Last Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Highest winter pay in four years is now being paid to farm hands, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Day wages, without board, range from an average of 70 cents in South Carolina to $2.50 in Massachusetts and California. The average for all States is $1.37.

The supply of farm labor was 96.7 per cent of normal on Jan. 1, and the demand 76 per cent of normal. But the surplus of supply over demand was less than on Jan. 1, 1935.

A seasonal drop in farm wages during the last quarter of 1935, due to a slight increase in the available supply of workers and a decrease in the demand for their services, is reported.

NEW ISSUE

$8,718,500

Maine Central Railroad Company

First Mortgage and Collateral Bonds

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This offering is part of $12,424,000 Series A Bonds to be presently outstanding

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued, and subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance and sale of the bonds and also subject to the receipt of legal opinions satisfactory to the undersigned and their counsel as to all legal proceedings in connection with the issuance of the bonds.

Price: 100% and accrued interest to date of delivery

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These Bonds are offered only by such of the above as are registered dealers in this State.

January 20, 1936

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Ivy College Football Teams Planning Long Trips—Norwegian Skaters Win

Seven Old-Guard Colleges Taking Long Grid Trips

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The East's unofficial "Ivy League," recently hailed as a possible "last stronghold of amateurism" in football, is mounting the big-time bandwagon.

The seven old-guard colleges have not gone so far as some of the "independents" in emphasizing and collecting on gridiron prowess.

It's a far cry, however, from the recently signed agreements for Harvard-Chicago and Dartmouth-Stanford games to the days when the old big-three agreement clamped down on long trips and when Bill Roper and Tad Jones agreed not to scout each other's teams.

There was eyebrow raising then when Princeton decided that a visit to Columbus to play Ohio State should not be considered a long trip. Now there is talk of a possible Princeton-Minnesota series to calm some of the arguments over which had the better team last year.

The Tigers, who made one of the first moves back toward the "big-time" when they abandoned graduate coaching and hired Fritz Crisler to lead them out of the wilderness, also took the lead in resuming intersectional warfare.

They scheduled a series with Chicago, the second game of which was cancelled in order to let the Maroons play Harvard in 1938, and aroused the ire of a good many alumni by interrupting their pleasant rivalry with the Navy in order to play the Army a few times.

Yale and Harvard were quick to follow the Tiger lead in coaching. The Elis obtained Earle (Greasy) Neale, a noted gridiron strategist, to assist Ducky Pond, and Harvard countered by installing Dick Harlow as its first nongraduate head coach.

Cornell and Pennsylvania have remained the Ivy League's conservatives in their schedules, but Cornell's new athletic setup, its efforts to attract a few good football players and the recent inquiry among the alumni as to whether the coaching system is at fault, indicates the Ithacans have no intention of being left far behind.

Columbia, which abandoned cloistered seclusion with the beginning of Lou Little's regime several years ago and became the only Ivy League team to consider and accept a Rose Bowl invitation, is branching out more than ever.

The Lions continue their series with Michigan at Ann Arbor this year, take on Stanford at New York, and resume an interrupted relationship with Army.

Sverre Engen Awarded First Place in Class A

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Sverre and Alf Engen of the Salt Lake City ski-jumping Engens, today had finally sorted out their share of the honors in the thirtieth annual meet of the Norge Ski Club.

On the strength of a record-breaking jump of 194 feet off the big slide at Fox River Valley yesterday, brother Alf at first was announced as the Class A title winner. The judges, however, decided they liked Brother Sverre's form better even though he hadn't jumped as far, and awarded him first place by a margin of seven tenths of a point—217.5 to 216.8 for Alf.

Alf's first leap, 183 feet, equaled the slide record set in 1932 by Kaare Walberg of Norway, and his second effort bettered it by 1½ feet. Sverre's jumps were 160 and 185 feet.

Paul Bietila, 14-year-old member of the famous Ispeming (Mich.) skiding family, got off a leap of 201 feet in an exhibition try. He also had jumps of 190 and 197 feet. He was barred from competion because of an age limit. His brother, Leonard, had a 191-foot effort, but was disqualified when he fell on a 182-foot jump.

Squash Title to Jim Tully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20—Last year's runnerup to Johnny Skillman in the United States professional squash racquets championship came out on top this year. He is Jim Tully of the Pittsburgh Golf and Tennis Club. Tully, who was also beaten in the semifinals of the 1934 tournament, yesterday appeared set for another reverse when he lost the first game to Skillman, Yale University coach, 12—15, at the Penn A. C. But, by forcing his opponent into deep court with low angle drives and cautious play, Tully managed to come back and win at 15—9, 17—15, 15—8.

Starr Sent to Ramblers

MONTREAL, Jan. 20 (AP)—The New York Rangers have sent Harold Starr, sturdy defense player, to the Philadelphia Ramblers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, Manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers announced after Saturday night's game. Since Bill Cook dropped back from forward to defense and Phil Watson was brought up from the Philadelphia "farm" club to fill in on the front line, Starr has been an extra man on the New York squad. Before joining the Rangers last year Starr played with the Ottawa Senators and Montreal Maroons and Canadiens in the National League and Windsor in the International.

Amusements

BOSTON

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
CEILING ZERO
Mary Young (in Person)
CIRCLE 6919 Wed. Sat. Mat. 2:30
THE SMASH STAGE HIT!
Pop price mats., 50c to $1.00 plus tax.
Eves., 8:30, 50c to $1.50, plus tax.
500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
HOTEL VENDOME—Tomorrow Eve. at 9
JOHN STURGIS
CODMAN
BARITONE. ERNEST HARRISON, Accpt.
Tickets ($2.20 and $1.65) on Sale at
Mrs. Chase's office, 234 Boylston St., Boston

SHUBERT—TONIGHT AT 8:20
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
in Her New Play
'MANSION on the HUDSON'
Mon. Tues., Sat. Night—Wed. and Sat. Mat. "THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII." Wed. and Thurs. Nights, "THE LOVES OF CHARLES II." Friday Night, Eves.-Wed.-Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.00. Inc. Tax.

Linney Drives To Victory In New Bobsleigh

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Robert (Bob) Linney, 28, former Yale athlete who never had raced a bob until Jan. 12 and never saw one until this winter, piloted a silver bronze flier of new underslung design to victory yesterday in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States junior four-man bobsleigh championship meet.

Linney's time was 4m. 42.06s. For the four heats from the mile start at Whiteface Curve on the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Run. Katharin Dewey, 13-year-old girl, who won both two-"man" and four-"man" novice events Jan. 12 and placed second in the championship two-"man" event yesterday, finished second yesterday, her time being 4m. 52.24s.

Riding with Linney on the winning four were S. Bosjolic, John Mohler and William Stanovich. brake. Linney is general manager of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company. He developed the cast-iron runners used on his sled and for that to be used by J. Hubert Stevens, pilot of the American bob team in the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany.

"I got a great thrill out of winning, of course," Linney said after the match, "and another out of knowing that my ideas for this new cast-iron runner would work out in competition."

Sunderland Regains Seven-Point Margin

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Victorious over Stoke City, 1 to 0, in a tight game at Roker Park, Sunderland regained its seven-point margin in the English Football League Saturday. The battle for second place between Derby County and Huddersfield Town resulted in a 2-to-0 decision for the County.

Arsenal and Stoke City remain tied for fourth place as the Gunners went down, 3 to 2, against Sheffield Wednesday, English cupholder.

A 4-to-1 victory over Hull City put Charlton Athletic in undisputed possession of top place in the second division with a two-point margin over Sheffield United, which played a 1-all draw with Tottenham Hotspurs.

Luton Town drew with Northampton Town and shares top place in the southern section, third division, with Coventry City, which got a 3-to-0 decision over Exeter City. Leaders in the northern section were successful, Tranmere Rovers getting a 4-to-1 victory over Carlisle United and Chesterfield winning, 3 to 0, from Walsall.

Celtic jumped into second place in the Scottish League, one point behind the leading Aberdeen squad. The Dons were held to a 2-all draw by Airdrieonians. The Celts downed Albion Rovers, 3 to 0.

In second division play, Falkirk, the leader, inflicted a 10-to-2 defeat on King's Park, while St. Mirren retained the runner-up position by winning, 3 to 1, at Stenhousemuir. Morton went into third place with a great 5-to-1 victory at Alloa.

Club Official Protests Fines and Suspension

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—J. Lucien Garneau, president and owner of the Springfield Canadian-American Hockey League Club, said last night upon his return here from Providence, that he would ask for a special meeting of the league this week at which time he will appeal to the board of governors, the $500 fine assessed against the club and the indefinite suspension of Doug Brennan, Indian player, as a result of last Saturday's game with Philadelphia, here, when Referee Norman Shay was attacked after the game.

"The fines are unjust," said Garneau. "We had more police protection than at any other game this year and I cannot see how the club can be held responsible," Garneau states that Brennan's suspension is unjust and that he'll fight to the last ditch for his player. Garneau admitted, too, that he would pay his own fine of $100, for he did break a league ruling by going in the referee's dressing rooms.

The three verdicts were issued by Arthur H. Ross, president of the Can-Am League following investigation of Referee Norman Shay's threat to resign if better protection is not given officials. He claimed the crowd was incited by a Springfield player and that he was attacked on the way to the dressing room following the Philadelphia 2-1 victory over Springfield in the latter's rink.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	2	10	99	78	34
London	13	2	11	65	63	28
Buffalo	12	4	8	54	50	28
Rochester	4	1	18	50	77	9
Western Division						
Detroit	15	3	8	84	57	33
Cleveland	13	2	9	77	75	28
Pittsburgh	10	1	14	79	94	21
Windsor	6	7	11	49	63	19

Results Jan. 18

Syracuse 5, Cleveland 3.
Buffalo 4, London 2.

Results Jan. 19

Syracuse 4, London 2.

Cox and Mehlhorn Matched

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—Wiffy Cox and Bill Mehlhorn found themselves working overtime today to decide the winner of the $3000 Sacramento open tournament. The two pros were matched in an extra 18-hole encounter after they had finished all square with scores of 286 at the end of the regulation 72 holes Sunday. Mehlhorn, the Louisville, Ky., expert, started out to win last Friday. He led the first two days with a pair of 71's, and might have finished the job yesterday except for a ragged nine holes in the morning round, during which he slipped to a 74, two over par. He came back in the afternoon, however, shooting two under par.

Hall Wins in Nassau Final

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 20 (AP)—America's eighth ranking tennis player, J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., downed Cuba's leading amateur, Ricardo Morales, Havana, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, Saturday, to win his second straight British Colonial tournament. Morales, paired with Jack Reitman, Montreal, Canada, swept to victory in the doubles final over Hall and Marcel Rainville, Canada's top-ranking player, also of Montreal, 6—4, 6—2.

College Boxing Results

Syracuse 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cornell 5½, Queen's 2½.

New Pro Tennis Stars Appearing at Boston Garden Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold (Left) and Eleanor Jane Sharp

These California Girls, Second and Sixth Ranking Amateurs of 1935, "Take the Shilling," Becoming the First Women Tennis Players to Join the Playing Pros Since 1926, the Days of Suzanne Lenglen and Mary K. Browne. Mrs. Arnold and Miss Sharp Are Under Contract to Play for the First Six Months of This Year With Bill Tilden and Bruce Barnes

Sporting Around the Hub

Tilden Troupe Plays in Garden

IN SPITE of a heavy snowfall and poor traveling conditions, thousands of Greater Boston tennis fans will flock to the Boston Garden tonight to watch Big Bill Tilden perform. It is supposed to be his last competition in the Hub. Big Bill was put in a secondary role in the New York Garden a week ago, but he stole the spotlight, as he has in the past. With Tilden this year comes Bruce P. Barnes of Texas and the two new women stars, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp, both Californians, who turned professional after the outdoor amateur playing season ended.

On the program this evening will be a singles encounter between Mrs. Arnold and Miss Sharp. They will start the ball rolling at 8:30. Next will be a singles match between Tilden and Barnes, former University of Texas ace. The last match of the evening will be a mixed doubles affair, which may provide the closest competition. In their last match on the road—in Pittsburgh—Miss Sharp and Tilden won a three-set battle at 4—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Mrs. Arnold Leads—Since the 1936 professional tennis season started, Mrs. Arnold and Miss Sharp have played in three singles matches, with Mrs. Arnold winning all three—in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh. The first two matches were all in Mrs. Arnold's favor, but in their last meeting Miss Sharp forced Mrs. Arnold to 9—7, 7—5 scores before bowing. Those scores indicate that Miss Sharp, who won the United States indoor title last winter, is catching onto the Arnold style and may turn tables on the California matron tonight.

Mrs. Arnold, it will be remembered, won a useful point for America, defeating Katharine E. Stammers of England in the Wightman Cup series last summer, then went home to California because she had toured long and arduously to make the international team. Now, Mrs. Arnold and Miss Sharp play for weekly salaries, which will net them $15,000 and $9100, respectively, for 26 weeks. Tilden is half owner of the troupe, and will share the profits at the end of the tour, which in the past has netted him over $40,000. Barnes will draw $200 a week for 39 weeks, or a total guarantee of $7800.

"Happy Medium" Snow Wanted—Officials of the New England Ski Club, anxious to dedicate their new ski jump at New Boston, Mass., are hoping for the snow to strike a "happy medium." The dedication program was postponed yesterday, the Associated Press reports, because of "too much snow." For the past several weeks the reason has been "not enough snow." Johanne Kolstad and 12 professional jumpers from Michigan are "willing" to wait one more week for their part in the dedication program.

Woman Professional Draws Crowd—Ruth McGinnis, Honesdale, Penna., professional pocket billiards champion of the world, continues to draw large gatherings at the various billiard halls in Greater Boston. She recently finished a Warner Brothers short reel movie on billiards, called "Pots and Cues," with Charles C. Peterson, greatest of all the fancy billiard shot experts, and a large cast.

Miss McGinnis will offer free instructions to men, as well as women, during her two-hour exhibitions at straight and fancy shots here this week. Tonight Miss McGinnis will be at the following halls: Miah J. Murray, Inc., 1156 Washington Street, Boston, at 7, and the Kernwood Club, 27 Alpine Street, Malden, at 9:15.

Here and There—The Boston Bruins, who lost both of their week-end road games—to Toronto, 5 to 2, and to Chicago, 2 to 1—come home tomorrow to meet the Montreal Maroons in the Boston Garden. . . . After the Maroon game the Bruins will not play again until next Sunday, meeting the Americans in New York. . . . Eleanor Eaton of Milton, a leader in Boston Field Hockey Association activities and president of the United States Lacrosse Association, has accepted a position on the staff of the Women's International League for Peace, with headquarters in Washington . . . Commercial Amateur Hockey League games will be played in the Boston Garden on Wednesday of this week . . . One new club has joined the group of eight, with the Boston Herald team taking the place vacated by the Monitor A. C. . . . The Monitor team completed the first half of its schedule this season, and the players hope to be back in the league again next season. . . . Clarkson Tech's strong hockey team comes to Boston this week, meeting the Boston College outfit on Thursday at the Arena.

Villeray Hockey Club of Montreal won from the Boston Olympics, 4 to 3, in the Boston Garden yesterday afternoon, before a crowd of about 1200 persons. . . . In the other Garden games yesterday Medford H. C. defeated the West Roxbury Whippets, 4 to 3, and the Wollaston Sporting Club downed the Concord H. C., 4 to 3, in N. E. A. A. A. Senior League contests . . . Last Saturday evening, in the Garden, the Boston Cubs, with the new Boston player, Bill Hollett, in their lineup, defeated the Providence Reds, 6 to 1, making 3500 fans happy. . . . Uptown, at the Arena Saturday, the Harvard hockey players defeated Dartmouth, 3 to 2. . . . Harvard's swimmers surprised by winning from the Providence Boys' Club, 36 to 35, in the Harvard pool Saturday afternoon. . . . The meet was decided in the 400-yard relay race, with Jack Colony and Charley Hutter swimming third and fourth, respectively, on the Harvard quartet, overcoming a five-yard deficit.

Only three colleges — Massachusetts Technology, Yale and Springfield—remain in the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association . . . Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Massachusetts State, Wesleyan and Tufts have resigned from the soccer body . . . The battery candidates of the Boston Red Sox will start for their spring-training camp two days earlier than originally scheduled, according to General Manager Eddie Collins . . . The Boston group heads for Sarasota on Feb. 25 and work will begin Feb. 27 . . . George Moriarty will be in Boston Friday to show the American League motion picture, "Play Ball."

Glenn Cunningham is expected to run here Saturday night in the 15th annual Prout Memorial track meet at the Boston Garden . . . Cunningham has raced here twice before, returning 4m. 18.4s. for the Hunter Mile in 1934 and 4m. 16.4s. for the Curley Mile last season . . . Competing in the Somerville "Y" pool, Saturday night, Alice Bridges of Whitinville, set a new 100-yard backstroke record of 1m. 12 1-5s. and Priscilla Walker of the Somerville "Y" Aquatic Club broke the old 220-yard freestyle record of 3m. 2 4-5s., by returning 3m. 1 3-5s. . . . The Union Boat Club of Boston squash racquets team defeated the Providence team Saturday, 5 to 3, at the Agawam Hunt Club courts . . . R. W. Gilder of Harvard and W. F. Howes, Union B. C. advanced in the Bay State squash championship Saturday.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 36, St. John's 31.
Albright 34, Ursinus 29.
Amherst 44, Mass. State 24.
Augustana 32, No. Central 29.
Baldwin-Wallace 37, John Carroll 33.
Ball 40, Manchester (Ind.) 38.
Baltimore 39, Moravian 31.
Brigham Young 47, Utah 42.
Brown 65, Conn. State 33.
Bucknell 35, Villanova 34.
Capital 40, Bowling Green 28.
Carnegie Tech 39, Temple 32.
Clark 26, Northeastern 25.
Coast Guard 41, Conn. State T. 39.
Colgate 32, Army 23.
Columbia 25, Yale 24.
Cornell 36, Dartmouth 34.
Creighton 53, Grinnell 27.
F. & M. 42, Muhlenberg 30.
Furman 36, South Carolina 32.
Geneva 41, W. and J. 25.
Harvard 32, Princeton 31.
Indiana 33, Minnesota 31.
Iowa State 31, Kansas State 29.
Iowa S. T. 27, South Dakota 26.
John Marshall 37, Savage 26.
Juanita 35, Elizabeth Town 24.
Kentucky 39, Tulane 21.
Kutztown T. 41, Lock Haven 38.
Loyola 44, Johns Hopkins 35.
Marietta 41, Denison 27.
Maryland 28, Richmond 24.
McKendree 50, No. Illinois T. 40.
Mercer 25, Chattanooga 17.
Michigan 51, Chicago 33.
Michigan State 35, Marquette 31.
Middlebury 28, Vermont 26.
Montana 37, Montana Normal 34.
Navy 40, Gettysburg 34.
Nebraska 40, Oklahoma 33.
Newark 36, Wagner 24.
Niagara 50, St. Vincent 31.
North Carolina 37, N. C. State 35.
Northport 32, Stony Brook 25.
Northwestern 40, Illinois 28.
Notre Dame 37, Pennsylvania 27.
N. Y. U. 36, Wagner 24.
Ohio State 34, Iowa 26.
Parsons 43, Columbia 31.
Pennsylvania S. D. 26, Girard Col. 15.
Pittsburgh 45, Penn State 33.
Rice 34, Texas Christian 20.
Rider 45, Wall St. N. Y. U. 37.
Rochester 29, Toronto 26.
Rutgers 50, Fordham 49.
St. Anselm's 43, Fitchburg T. 27.
St. Francis 48, Seth Low 33.
St. John's 32, Crescent-Hamilton 24.
St. Joseph's 34, Lafayette 30.
St. Louis 19, Loyola (Chi.) 18.
Shippensburg T. 35, Sheperd 30.
So. Methodist 31, Texas A. & M. 27.
Springfield 47, Tufts 34.
Stevens Tech 31, Cooper Union 25.
Susquehanna 46, Drexel 31.
Tennessee 39, Alabama 34.
Tenn. Wesleyan 34, Sewanee 27.
Texas 30, Baylor 24.
Transylvania 28, Hanover 25.
Union 43, Rensalear P. I. 27.
Valparaiso 37, Huntington 36.
Vanderbilt 42, Georgia Tech 23.
Virginia P. I. 31, Virginia M. I. 26.
Washington and Lee 35, Virginia 22.
Wayne T. 41, York 34.
Wesleyan 33, Swarthmore 22.
Western Reserve 37, Case 28.
Westminster 51, Bethany 21.
Wheaton 24, Michigan S. N. 23.
Wichita 44, Fort Hays 41.
Wittenberg 44, Oberlin 36.
Wyoming 38, Colorado Mines 18.

College Swimming Results

Army 48, Springfield 23.
Colgate 58, Cornell 13.
Harvard 36, Providence B. C. 35.
Mass. State 52, Worcester P. I. 25.
Northwestern 50, Chicago 34.
Pennsylvania 36, Columbia 35.
Princeton 62, Lafayette 9.
Wesleyan 49, Conn. State 28.

'Olympic' Highway Opened

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Jan. 20 (AP)—The "Olympic" highway leading here from Munich was formally opened yesterday in preparation for the winter Olympic Games which begin early next month.

Bitsy Grant Wins Dixie Tennis Title

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., third ranking national player from Atlanta, today held the annual Dixie tennis title along with a large measure of satisfaction.

Grant won the championship yesterday by trouncing Martyn Buxby, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5, ending a week of play which saw the upsetters upset.

Those two surprising Floridans—Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, and Charles Harris of West Palm beach—were unable to evoke their giant-killing thunder and were stranded in the semifinals.

Hendrix, who defeated Grant in the recent Miami Biltmore tournament after disposing of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the previous week, gave the Atlanta midget his revenge, in straight sets, Saturday. Harris, who downed Hendix to win the Biltmore event, lost to Buxby.

Not to be denied some share in the spoils, Hendix teamed with Gardner Mulloy of Miami in capturing the doubles title. They defeated John McDiarmid of Chicago and Hal Surface of Kansas City, 9—7, 7—5.

Jack Shannon Takes Senior Skating Title

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Jack Shannon of Troy took senior honors yesterday in the sixth annual eastern states speed skating championships, run off in a snowstorm. New champions were crowned in every division.

Shannon gathered 80 points to win the crown, garnered from first places in the 220-yard dash and the half mile and second in the 440-yard dash.

Ruth Bergen of Mount Vernon won the 220- and 440-yard dashes for women, easily keeping ahead of Janet Milne of Plattsburgh and Alice Maluzan of Lake Placid, the only other point getters.

Tommy Smith Jr. of Utica, won the mile intermediate race and finished second in the 440 to dethrone John Weaver of the New York Sporting Club.

Alfred Reid Jr. of Lake Placid, junior half-mile record holder, fell while leading the half mile event by a wide margin and Irving Hunt, a team-mate, won the race. This, with his second place in the 220, gave the title to Hunt.

Junior Berry of Lake Placid won the 440 and placed second in the 200 to take first place in the juvenile class. Charles Strack, also of Lake Placid, missed by 10 points, taking the 220 and finishing third in the 440.

George Wallace, Dartmouth College sophomore, showed his heel to the pack in the mile and three-mile races. The latter, the Saratoga special, did not count in the championship summary. The lanky Wallace won as he pleased in both events and was leading the half mile by a good margin when he fell in a general scramble that ruined the hopes of three skaters.

Anne Page Defends Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20—Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club successfully defended her title of women's Pennsylvania State squash racquets champion at the Philadelphia Country Club, Saturday, defeating Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., 15—3, 3—15, 15—13, 15—7. Miss Page is the No. 1 player on the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup team while Mrs. Lamme is No. 2.

Levering Resigns at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—The resignation of Walter Levering as junior varsity football coach at Yale was announced last night by Malcolm A. Farmer, chairman of the university's Athletic Association. Farmer said Levering, a star fullback on Yale's 1932 eleven and backfield coach during the past two seasons, wanted to accept a full-time position with a New York firm.

Shute Wins Tropic Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20—Densmore Shute of Chicago, former British open golf champion, won the 36-hole Tropic open tournament at the Miami Country Club Saturday with an aggregate of 138 strokes. He finished with three birdies and climaxed by a 25-foot putt on the final hole, finishing three strokes ahead of his closest rival.

College Hockey Results

Cornell 3, Union 3.
Hamilton 2, Middlebury 0.
Harvard 3, Dartmouth 2.
New Hampshire 8, Army 4.
St. Cloud 3, St. John's (Minn.) 0.
Yale 2, Princeton 1.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 27, Pennsylvania 12.

College Rifle Result

Army 896, New Hampshire 785.

College Squash Result

Princeton 4, M. I. T. 1.

Norwegians Win 49 to 95 From U. S. Olympic Skaters

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 20 (AP)—Outscoring the United States by a wide margin in the second day of an international speed skating meet, Norway easily defeated America's Olympic skaters yesterday, 49 points to 95.

Scoring was computed on the "cross-country" system in which the winner of each race is awarded the lowest point rating and the low total determines the team victory. The points were awarded on the basis of one for first place, two for second, etc., with only the first four finishers on each team counting in the team score.

A heavy snowfall hampered the skaters and prevented a repetition of the first day's record smashing. Only one mark fell. Ivar Ballangrud of Norway set a new Norwegian record of 4m. 57.9s. to win the 3000-meter race after Mathieson of Norway had bettered the old mark with a 4m. 58.8s. time, which earned him second place.

Staksrud Third

Michael Staksrud of Norway finished third in 5m. 04.9s. and Haraldsen of Norway fourth in 5m. 05.5s., followed by three American skaters, Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, Bob Peterson of Milwaukee and Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee. Schroeder's time was 5m. 13.8s., Peterson's 5m. 19s. and Lamb's 5m. 22.8s.

Another race, skated at 3000 meters, instead of 10,000 as originally scheduled because of the heavy snow, saw Hans Engnestangen of Norway easily defeat Allan Potts of Brooklyn in 5m. 09.7s, as compared with Potts's 5m. 38.8s.

Norwegian skaters won both other events on the day's program, the 1500-meter races for men and women, but despite her defeat yesterday Kit Klein of Buffalo, America's only feminine entry, captured the international women's series with two victories in the three events. Undis Blikken of Norway won yesterday's 1500-meter race with a time of 2m. 43.3s. while Miss Klein was clocked in 2m. 47.4s. to take second place. Synnoeve Lie of Norway was third in 2m. 50.2s. and Tako Minaki of Japan fourth in 2m. 55.7s.

Haraldsen won the 1500-meter men's race for Norway in 2m. 19.8s., followed by Ballangrud, 2m. 20.3s., Mathieson, 2m. 20.8s., Staksrud, 2m. 21.5s.; and Engnestangen, 2m. 23.3s. Leo Freisinger, 19-year-old Chicago skater, led the Americans in 2m. 24.6s., taking sixth place. Schroeder was timed in 2m. 25.1s., Lamb in 2m. 28s. and Potts in 2m. 31.1s.

Potts Shines

Potts of Brooklyn, veteran member of America's Olympic speed skating team, turned in the finest performance of his career Saturday as he cracked Clas Thunberg's five-year-old record for 500 meters.

Potts flashed over the distance in 42.4s. to clip two tenths of a second off the world mark, Thunberg, Finnish ace, wrote into the books in 1931.

Ballangrud of Norway shattered his own world standard for 5000 meters. He was clocked in 18m. 17.2s. as compared with his own record of 18m. 21.6s. established in 1930.

Miss Klein of Buffalo won the womens 500-meter race in 51s., defeating Undis Blikken of Norway by two tenths of a second, and also the 100-meter race for women in 1m. 45s., exceptionally fast time.

Despite the victories of Potts and Miss Klein, the United States trailed 29 to 43 at the end of the day.

Leo Freisinger finished second to Potts Saturday and equaled Thunbergs old record. Hans Engnestangen of Norway was third. Bob Peterson of Milwaukee was sixth.

U. S. Retains Lapham Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 20—The United States players successfully defended the International Squash Racquets Lapham Trophy by defeating a group representing Canada, 9 to 1, here at the University Club on Saturday. Campbell Radcliffe of Toronto was the only Canadian to win a match. He defeated Herbert H. Lancaster of New York, formerly of Montreal, 12—15, 9—15, 15—11, 15—10, 18—15. The Lapham Trophy was donated by Henry G. Lapham of Brookline, Mass., in 1922. This competition has been held for 13 consecutive years, the United States winning eight times, the Canadians three times. In 1927, a visiting English team, headed by Capt. Victor A. Cazalet, M. P., won the competition.

Austria Beats Spain

MADRID, Jan. 20 (AP)—Austria defeated Spain, 5 to 4, in a desperately fought international soccer football game yesterday before a crowd of 45,000. The last half was played in a heavy rain. It was the first contest between the two nations after an 11-year lapse. A Spanish player accidently scored a goal against his own side.

Shuffle-Board Tourney

CLEARWATER, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Charles Edwards, Chicago, and Mrs. Agnes McFadden, Hackettstown, N. J., won the United States open singles shuffle-board championship here yesterday in the finals of the semiannual United States shuffle-board tournament. Harry Woolman of Tampa and Mrs. Luella Guenther of Niagara Falls, N. Y., won the United States titles in the closed divisions, open to players over 45 years of age. Edwards captured the national title last winter in Daytona Beach. Edwards defeated Ray Collins of West Scarboro, Maine, 105—70, 107—64, and Mrs. McFadden defeated Mrs. Ray Collins, 103—44, 68—104, 100—8.

College Fencing Result

St. Louis F. C. 10, Illinois 7.

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Harry F. Wolf Is Far Superior To Other Squash Tennis Amateurs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair and the New York Athletic Club, once more exhibited his complete superiority over the other amateurs of squash tennis, when he won the Clyde Martin Memorial invitation tournament of the Yale Club on Saturday for the fifth time.

His opponent as in the recent fall scratch tournament final at his home club, was Frank R. Hanson Jr., a fine upstanding young player of the Columbia University Club, with just as much power as the champion, yet he was unable to stand up against the varied play of Wolf. The match required only 45 minutes for Wolf to amass the needed 45 points, while Hanson had to be content with 17. The score was 15—6, 15—3, 15—8.

The service of Wolf, which hits high on the front wall and drops along the side wall, almost scraping it all the way back, was the most potent factor in his success. As Hanson had said on a previous occasion, he could do little more than make a weak return, giving Wolf an opportunity for one of his angle shots for nicks into the back corners of the court. Hanson tried to emulate the service with some success, but Wolf returned it with much more drive than Hanson could, and so it lacked effectiveness. Wolf was also more active about the court, and made many returns that caught Hanson flat-flooted, as he delayed the shot to the last minute.

The tournament afforded an opportunity to study the possibility that any player could hope to halt the champion, and the censensus of opinion among players and experts alike, that any tournament was at his mercy if he cared to enter it, for several years at least.

Of the newer players, the general view was that Joseph J. Lordi and Frank A. Sieverman 3d, also of the New York Athletic Club, and Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, were the best prospects for the future, their play in the tournament being better than most of average, though hardly up to the best of the elder stars, whose greater experience give them the advantage at present.

Among these, Philip T. Moore, who was not in this tournament, Edward G. McLaughlin and Hanson, all three of the Columbia University Club, stand out, next to Wolf in their play. Rowland B. Haines, the predecessor of Wolf in the championship, is also to be reckoned with, though he is no longer at his best, compared to his earlier performances against Wolf. He is still the master of stroking, but appears a little slower than of old.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	6	6	56	41	30
Rangers	11	5	11	50	59	27
Chicago	12	2	10	45	40	26
Boston	10	3	12	45	41	23
Canadian Division						
Montreal	11	4	10	49	53	26
Toronto	11	3	10	67	63	25
Canadiens	8	6	12	49	61	22
Americans	9	3	13	55	58	21

Results Jan. 18

Toronto 5, Boston 2.
Canadiens 3, Rangers 1.

Results Jan. 19

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Montreal 3, Americans 1.
Detroit 4, Toronto 0.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	18	1	5	80	35	37
Springfield	12	3	11	78	63	27
Providence	12	3	10	52	67	27
New Haven	10	3	13	67	82	23
Boston	5	2	18	49	79	12

Results Jan. 18

Boston 6, Providence 1.
Philadelphia 2, Springfield 1.

Results Jan. 19

Philadelphia 5, New Haven 3.

College Polo Results

Army 10, Cornell 5.
Harvard 12½, Ashcroft 7.
Princeton 4½, Squadron A. 2½.

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"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised

WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER

63 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

CITY COAL COMPANY

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080

NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

INSURANCE is our Business

SERVICE is our Motto

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency

88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

DOVER

Call Telephone 73

and Have Your Goods Delivered at Your Home

We Can Serve You with Groceries, Vegetables, Cooked Meats, Cakes, Fancy Cookies, Bread, Nuts and Candy

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington Street

Our January Mark-Down Sale Is Now Going On

So Get Your Share of the Bargains

Mrs. E. J. MICHEL

MORRILL BUILDING

FLOWERS...

We shall be glad to fill your orders for every occasion.

GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES, INC.

125 Washington St.

Littlefield Frary & Company

Plumbers

STOVES OF ALL KINDS

PORCELAIN WARE-PYREX OVEN and SERVING WARE

Walk Over

The Logical Place to Buy Your Shoes

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

It Pays to Trade at

ROSS

376 Central Avenue

SPECIAL SALE of SASH CURTAINS *in Beige—Blue—Maize and Green*

59c Value

SPECIAL SALE at 39c PAIR

WHERE TO DINE at

DAERIS TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT for

DELICIOUS FOOD and COURTEOUS SERVICE

MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

388 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Splendid Merchandise at Mark Down Prices

We are making many alterations and repairs and we need to dispose of much of our stock to make room for the workmen.

C. A. HOITT COMPANY

Valley and Wilson Streets Phone 1880

LEAVITT'S

THE LEAVITT CO.

New Hampshire's Greatest Three-Day Sale

LEAVITT DAYS

Rush to Leavitt's Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HUBERT COAL CO.

17 STARK STREET

Reading Coal, Clearcoal, Rainey Coke

Shell Fuel and Range Oil

Courteous and Dependable Service Always

TEL. 106-W

Geo. R. Taylor, *Manager*

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

STEELES SERVICE STORES

815 CHESTNUT Phone 296

756 ELM Phone 4567

For Quick Heat and Economy Use

Manchester Coke

Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers

MANCHESTER GAS CO.

PHONE 1216

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk

268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD

Phone 3294

For New and Artistic

FRAMING

We Develop Your Pictures

A. H. WOODMAN CO.

93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Stache

FLORIST

Cut Flowers of All Kinds

Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs

Careful attention given each order

683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Good Taste Always

It's Good Ttaste All Ways to Dine at

PURITAN

the Puritan—Always

Lunches or Full Courses

Fresh made pastry our specialty

Dine at the

PURITAN CONFECTIONERY CO.

897 Elm Street and 57 Hanover Street

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED

24-Hour Service

357 PINE STREET

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.

Distributors of

"Consolidation Clean Coal"

35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

METROPOLITAN

Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry

414-16-18 THAMES STREET

Telephone 4100

Wm. Goodman & Son

Agents for Interwoven Socks

TEL. 897 261 THAMES ST

FRASCH

CONFECTIONERY STORE

(Established in 1865)

Homemade Cakes and Pastries Candies, Ice Cream

Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.

170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

D. J. Sullivan Company

Coal Coke, Wood Fuel Oils

TELEPHONE 575

515 THAMES STREET

Estate of William E. Sullivan Arthur L. Sullivan

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S

Lynchburg's Own Chain

Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 812

We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades

We also have:
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

DOYLE, *Florists*

"Flowers—according to Doyle"

TELEPHONE 892

MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

D. Moses & Co. THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

January Clearance Sale

TELEPHONE 861

916 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

Shop at

MILLNER'S

for Advanced Spring Styles

TELEPHONE 3040

LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

WASHINGTON AVE. and 32ND STREET

The Shopping Center

Supply your household needs during our

January Sales

Lady Pepperell Sheets

81x99 72x99 63x99 $1.29

AUSTIN & WHEALTON TEXACO Station

Gas, Oil, Tires and Batteries

FUEL OIL

25th Street and Marshall Avenue PHONE 2405

FALCONER'S

3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Complete Line of Toilet Goods

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868

WERTHEIMER'S

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

D. P. STORES Quality Foods

PRIDE BREAD

Purveyors of D. P. Brand Canned Goods

Locally owned chain of stores throughout Virginia and North Carolina

The D. P. Sign is a guarantee of courtesy, satisfaction and economy.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va. Phone 25442

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S FIRST QUALITY FOODS

Monitor Advertised Products Carried

Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats.

110 GRANDIN ROAD

BUSH FLORA SHOE CO.

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM

Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.

SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

VISIT

Rainbow Gardens

for Tasty Food and Confections

1st Huntington National Bank Arcade Phone 9858

Fred M. Ferguson

Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work

Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products

Kennedy Dairy Co.

1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Model Laundry

High Class Workmanship

Third Ave., Near 20th Street

SHANK'S OIL CO.

Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.

We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires

1120 THIRD AVENUE

PHONE 23394

Canada

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Mission Cycle Store

Locksmiths

Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M 2278

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS

We Have a Full Range of

COATS and NECKPIECES EXPERT FUR REMODELING

KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.

Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies

ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS

Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.

335 8th Ave. W. M 1026

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY LIMITED

Launderers

Dry Cleaners

Dyers

Phone R2051

730 2nd AVENUE WEST

CALGARY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

It is one of the most cherished beliefs of our firm that the retail business is an occupation of dignity and responsibility, and that success depends, in large measure, on the sense of accuracy of those who direct its policy.

You can shop at any of our Stores with confidence, knowing that the management desires that every transaction, no matter how large or small, shall be entirely satisfactory to the customer.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Finest Dairy Products

CO-OP MILK and CREAM

NUMAID BUTTER

Phone M 5426 for Service

BINNINGS LIMITED

Coats—Suits—Dresses Millinery—Lingerie Hosiery

118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

For Furnishings to brighten your home visit the Home Furnishing Departments at the "Bay."

Thornton & Perkins

QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES

Direct Importers

10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

Lumber and Millwork

The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.

Your complete satisfaction is our objective.

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited

109 STREET EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS

Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating

Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing

10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price—

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

ALWAYS A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Stanfield Underwear *At The "Bay"*

No matter what season of the year—men will always find just the weight and the style they like in Stanfield Underwear.

Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone 86311

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY Limited

Milk Cream Butter

Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY

Rannard's

WINNIPEG SASKATOON

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LTD.

Bread and Cake Manufacturers

656-678 ELGIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG

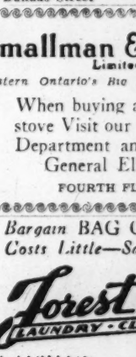
ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd

Milk Cream—Butter Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.

7 STORES

Toiletries Toothpaste

WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

Our entire stock of Women's Fine Footwear greatly reduced. Including gold and silver evening slippers.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

226 Dundas Street M. 3235

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.

FOURTH FLOOR

Bargain BAG O' WASH *Costs Little—Saves Much*

Forest City LAUNDRY - CLEANING

E. R. JARMAIN Met. 3881 LONDON

CUMMING

The Clothier

For TURNBULLS UNDERWEAR

Come, boys also, and see us

Ready and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

248 DUNDAS STREET

Also at Galt and Stratford

All Electrical Appliances

Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners 9.95 up Guaranteed

Repair Parts for All Makes

WAUGH & MacKEWN

Electrical Sales and Service

368 Dundas Met. 1787

Jackson

Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

8 Telephones 3 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

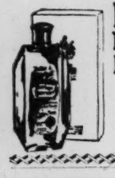
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
Prompt City Delivery
*Soda Water Fountain Service
*216 Dundas Street
*St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road
*616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road



Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER

Most complete stock of all new perfumes. Gardenia, Tweed, Presence, and many others.

DAWKINS and DAWKINS

Successors to Cairncross Optical Co.

Barometers, Field Glasses, Goggles and Other Optical Merchandise

METCALF 33 426 CLARENCE ST.

QUALITY

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY

Gifts for All Seasons

C. R. SUMNER & SONS LIMITED

392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

30 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S

FINER FOODS

Full line all table supplies

Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef

Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables

879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor

Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

OTTAWA

The Great Annual Specialty Show of Western Canada

DEVLINS

The P. J. Devlin Co. Limited

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

Intosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa

Limited Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Mohawk 1762, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Especially Well Done

Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning system.

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts.
Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin

Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

REAL SERVICE IN THE—

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"

SAXBY HILL

GIVES

Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations

Hudson 1717

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.

Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

IT COSTS NO MORE

1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

ESTHER M. STARK

R. O.

Optometrist

Telephone Kingsdale 2232

Medico-Dental Bldg., 455 Spadine Ave.

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY

JEWELLERS—OPTOMETRISTS

First Class repair work on jewelry and watches.
Diamond Setting a specialty.

Licensed gold buyers. All transactions cash and confidential.

218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

"POCA BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO.

LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont

You Get Quality

at

Philips Meat Markets

also

Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit

Try our delicious cooked meats at all stores

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

FURS! FURS! FURS!

See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap

Budget Plan

L. P. LAZARE & CO.

Limited

14 Chatham St. E. Tel. 3-2418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MONTREAL

STOP & SHOP FOR ECONOMY

Your Dollar Goes Farthest at STOP & SHOP

COUNTRY CLUB

Sparkling "DRY"

GINGER ALE

WE DELIVER

Sold exclusively by STOP & SHOP Stores

30 oz. 2 for 25c

12 oz., 3 for 19c

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes *for all occasions*

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

MAUD FOOTE

High-Class Hairdressing

The one establishment with an international reputation

WINDSOR HOTEL BEAUTY SHOPPE

PL 8770

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

Insulate Against Cold, Heat and Noise

Acoustical Correction and Machinery Isolation

EDWIN T. SAMPSON

110 McGill Street Tel. MA. 1138

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Guarantee is your full protection.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

LYLES

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

DRESSES — HATS

LINGERIE

1866 Scarth Street

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE

REGINA

FOODLAND

LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Free Delivery

BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

QUEBEC

REGINA (Continued)

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

Electrical Contractors

H. OATES, Mgr.

Efficient Service on All Makes of Ranges and Radios

Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.
Night Phone 30097 Regina, Sask.

SASKATOON

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST to Lieder singers recommended by Coenraad V. Bos. MAUD TAYLOR, 137 Holland Park Ave., London, W. 11. Park 9284.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE, LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS. Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk. Mews London, W. 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE in your address book: 26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2 Pad. 9461—Bed (spring mattress), bath and breakfast, 6/6; hot and cold all rooms; five bathrooms.

LONDON—Attractive Guest House; excellent cooking and service; every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires and rings in bedrooms. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 5665.

LONDON—Quiet, attractive and well-equipped home for guests; short or long periods; inexpensive; near Kensington Gardens, 79 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 21 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA 65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439 Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 68 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON, 16 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington—Self-contained flats, (newly converted); passenger lift, constant hot water, overlooking gardens: 3-4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; moderate. Chancery 8219.

LONDON, Pont St., Knightsbridge—Spacious sunny self-contained flats, overlooking gardens; constant hot water, central heating, passenger lift; also others in Kensington, Store, 4 William St., S. W. 1. Sloane 3810.

TOOTING COMMON, LONDON—In charming position close to Common and overlooking orchard; few minutes from Tube Station to City and West End; first floor flat in gentleman's house, containing: Large lounge, large bedroom and two other rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and separate w. c.; garden and garage if required; rent 27/6 per week inclusive. Apply: 132, Church Lane, S. W. 17, or OWNER, Clear View Hotel, Worthing, Sussex.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1

LONDON—Flatlet, near church and tube; 3 good rooms, unfurnished; bath, electric light, gas. 5 Chepstow Crescent, W. 11.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ERARD GRAND PIANO in fine condition. Box M-2763, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, or phone MAI. 7013.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged Tel. EALing 2127.

HOUSES TO LET

BELFAST—Unfurnished house, 12 Hawthorn-den Road; knock; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc.; garden. Apply NELSON RUSSELL, 34 Royal Avenue.

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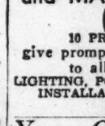

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LONDON (Continued)

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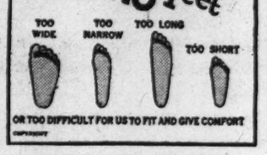

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NOTHING is so good for an ignorant man as silence; and if he was sensible of this he would not be ignorant.
—SAADI

Daily Features

DARE to be true. Nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.
—HERBERT

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 51

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Pekah

Eighteenth king of Israel; reigned 20 years in Samaria; began in the 52d year of Azariah, king of Judah; son of Remaliah, II Ki. 15:27

Slew Pekahiah, 15:25

Did evil; war with Assyria, 15:28 29

Slain by Hoshea, 15:30

Hoshea

Nineteenth king of Israel; reigned nine years; began in the 12th year of Ahaz, king of Judah; son of Elah, II Ki. 15:30, 17:1

Slew Pekah, 15:30

Fulfilled a prophecy of Isaiah, Isa. 7:16

Did evil, but not as the kings who had preceded him, 17:2

Strife with Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 17:3-6

Hoshea bound, put in prison, 17:4

Samaria taken into captivity by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, in the fourth year of the reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah, 17:6; 18:9-10

Final punishment of Israel:

Conquered and carried to Assyria, II Ki. ch. 17

Land repeopled by Assyrians, 17: 24

After captivity the remnant of Israel joined Judah, II Chr. 30: 18-26; 35:18

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

A RESPECTABLE list of surnames could be compiled which owe their existence to buildings. Thus from the old verb *big*, "to build," we have the names *Biggar*, *Biggs*, and *Biggins*. There are also compound names like *Newbigging*. *Newbold* and its variants are from the more modern verb *build*. Then we have the rather rare surname *Bottle*, which has a double origin. In some instances it is from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Botil*, but in others it is from Middle English *botel*, "a house or building."

There are at least three sources which account for such popularity as *House* enjoys as a surname. For in addition to meaning "of the house," it is sometimes for *How*, "a hill," and sometimes for one of the forms of the personal name *Hugh*. But *Newhouse*, as the ancient entry in the Rolls shows, "de la Novele Meyson" ("maison"), originates only from a dwelling place.

From hermitage we have the surnames *Hermitage* and *Armitage*. Now this requires a word of explanation. In olden times *hermitage* was regularly pronounced *armitage;* and in consequence *Armitage* is today much the more popular surname. *Chantry* and *Chappel* are from those living at or near chantries and chapels. The same explanation applies to the names *Temple*, *Sanctuary*, and *Tabernacle*. *Hall* indicates residence by or at a hall, and *Sale* has precisely the same meaning, as it is from the French *La Salle*, "the hall."

Grange sounds poetic and romantic until we discover that it is merely the French name for "barn."

Daily Anecdote

For Himself

DURING a visit to England, Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a guest of William Black. While enjoying this hospitality he made the acquaintance of an English journalist who had no time to keep in touch with the personality of poets. They enjoyed several outings together and found each other much more than companionable.

On the last night of their stay, their host invited in a number of friends and made an after-dinner speech in which he praised Aldrich's poetry in no uncertain terms.

The poet made a response; and as he sat down, the journalist bent toward him and whispered: "Say, Aldrich, are you the man who writes books?"

"Yes," was the modest reply. "And I'm glad you didn't know; for I was sure you liked me for myself."

Patience

THAT is nothing that is quelled by one or two failures....

What we believe in waits latent forever through all the continents, and all the islands and archipelagoes of the sea.

What we believe in invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light, is positive and composed, knows no discouragement.

Waiting patiently, waiting its time.
—*Walt Whitman.*

Engineer

For Monitor Camera Club from Beatrice H. Cook, Pasadena

While Dad's Away, the Boy Can Play

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Nuts

FOR two seasons in succession we have been able to gather quantities of hickory nuts, butternuts, and walnuts.

To my grandmother goes the credit of an idea and most of the work. She wrote the letters to work up the market for nuts in the candy shops and factories. And to grandmother goes most of the credit of preparation. We all take a hand in cracking the nuts, but she patiently picks them out by the hour.

We obtained one-pound and half-pound boxes wholesale, for shipment; and we receive 35 cents per pound for the broken meats, and from 50 to 75 cents per pound for the unbroken, or whole half meats, butternut meats bringing the highest price.

We can crack and pick out about 15 pounds per day; and as the expense of the enterprise is slight, you can see the profit to grandmother.

She says that next year she is going to try a line of salted nuts and dried fruits in cellophane envelopes.
—Mrs. H. G.

For the Scrapbook

Kindle Minds

The true aim of everyone who aspires to be a teacher should be, not to impart his own opinions, but to kindle minds.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Heat the Iron

The teacher who is attempting to teach without inspiring the pupil with a desire to learn is hammering on cold iron.—*H. Mann.*

Character

One may be better than his reputation, but never better than his principles.—*Latena.*

So What?

THE committee investigating dental caries in children . . . have just found a perfect set of teeth, free from caries, a most unusual thing apparently—in a poor elementary school. They sat down to find why. But, alas for the rules, the child never cleaned its teeth, never drank fresh milk, or ate brown bread, or any fresh fruit and vegetables worth mentioning. In fact it had not kept one of the rules from its cradle. The mother was sent for. She was terrified at the idea that she had produced a child with perfect teeth against all the regulations, as it were. Some apology was obviously indicated. "But you see, sir, I didn't know anything about caries," she pleaded; "so what was I to do?"—*Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.*, in *Time and Tide* (London).

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page)

1. The report of what rescue thrilled the world on Jan. 17?
2. How long had Ellsworth been lost?
3. What party found the lost explorers?
4. What does the Secretary of the Treasury estimate the United States public debt will be at the end of the 1937 fiscal year, if the bonus bill is passed?
5. With the scuttling of the AAA, how would Hoover aid the farmers?
6. What noted English writer has just passed into history?
7. What nation has retired from the London Naval Conference?
8. What world-famous refugee from Germany has just received his first citizenship papers in the United States?
9. What is the outlook with regard to the proposed oil sanctions against Italy?
10. What reason is assigned for Russia's increase of 80 per cent for military expenses in 1936?
11. What is the total of Russia's stiff military budget for 1936?
12. What is the latest turn in the Lindbergh kidnaping case?
13. What famous stage and screen star has just joined Irene Castle in a fight to ban vivisection?
14. How does the output of electric power so far in 1936 compare with the similar period last year?
15. Who has set the latest West-East continental nonstop flight record?
16. What are the final returns of the peace poll conducted in 2500 churches by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America?
17. After ruling the AAA unconstitutional, what did the United States Supreme Court decide to do, if anything, about processing taxes already collected?
18. Who is the new President of Cuba?
19. What plans are Italian engineers making to change the climate of a section of northern Ethiopia?
20. What ambition has just been realized by Willie Hoppe?

(What is your score?)

Brevities

The Shaft: Some people remember when "The Public Works" was a declarative sentence.

Montreal Star: A financial statement says that men everywhere are beginning to get their feet on the ground. The wonder is, we think, that the soles lasted as long as they did.

Boston Herald: The average man, according to an information note, inhales about 500,000 cubic inches of air a day, but the big trouble is that so much of it is hot when it comes out through his mouth again.

Boston Transcript: "The spring fashions will be full of eccentricities," says a style paper. It seems a rather ungallant thing to say.

San Francisco Chronicle: A writing gentleman, here from the Near East, asks what is "Anthony Adverse," of which he has heard so much. Well—that's a long story.

Detroit News—Harvard scientists have a new device that is capable of imposing a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds per square inch. We should soon know how much the little taxpayer will stand.

Siesta Time

For Monitor Camera Club from Augusta Zachary, San Francisco

"Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep"

In Lighter Vein

So Will Ours

"I note an American has claimed a world's record for a delayed parachute jump."

"Mine will be delayed longer than that."

Too Long

Smith: "I shall be everlastingly indebted to you, old man, if you'll lend me a pound."

Tomkins: "Yes, I know. That's the trouble."—*Auckland Weekly Times.*

'Onestly

A customer entered the shop of a cockney bookseller and requested a copy of "Omar Khayyam."

"Sorry, sir," replied the shopkeeper. "We 'ave 'is 'Hilliad' and 'is 'Hodyssey,' but we 'aven't 'is 'Khayyam.'"

In Between

A tramp called at a wayside cottage and asked for a little food to help him on his way.

"But you're a big, strong, healthy-looking man," said the cottager. "Why don't you do some work?"

"Well, madam," said the tramp, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I'll tell you my trouble. I'm what they call an unhappy medium."

"Unhappy medium!" echoed the other. "What do you mean by that?"

"I'm too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work," was the reply.—*Montreal Star.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Secretary-Treasurer

Question: Bylaws of a church, relating to the organization of the board of seven members, provide for the election, in the following order, of a president and vice-president (from the board members), also a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a treasurer, who shall not be members of the board. Another bylaw states that the offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person; and when so held, the officer shall be designated as secretary-treasurer. No provision is made for the election of a secretary-treasurer as one officer. Should not the order of election be carried out as stated in the bylaws?

Answer: If the bylaws explicitly state the order of election, they should be followed. From the wording of the bylaws as given, it would also appear that though one person might be secretary-treasurer, such person would have to be elected twice, first to the office of secretary and second to the office of treasurer, whereupon such person would be called secretary-treasurer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Sermon in Kindling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mill Valley, Calif.

ALIKABLE little chap of 12, who was talented in mechanics and carpentry but disliked reading—and got deplorably low marks in this study—received much help from a woman whose unselfish deeds in the town cannot be numbered.

Every afternoon she helped him with the required school assignments, after which he looked forward to finishing the session by reading one of the Sundials which this lady clips from The Christian Science Monitor. Often the Sundial was taken home by him and proudly reread to his mother; and certain ones were even taken to school to be read before the whole class. Thus, reading ceased to be a bugbear, and his marks went up.

As the holidays approached, the boy wished to express his gratitude to his friend with some gift that would require real effort. The lady lives alone and tends her own basement furnace; and the lad felt sure that she had had difficulty in chopping the pieces of wood that were too large to go through the furnace door.

The boy has his own workshop; and near it was a rabbit hutch which he had built. Shortly before Christmas he put in his spare time tearing down the hutch and sawing the slim logs of which it was fashioned into small, even pieces. On Christmas morning he rang the bell of the lady's home; and when she opened the door, there he stood, shining-eyed and smiling, beside his little express wagon loaded with kindling, neatly stacked and exactly the right size to go into her furnace.

This explains why a curious package came to have the place of honor in the quantity of Christmas gifts which grateful friends had showered on this Good Samaritan—a piece of kindling wood decorated with a broad bow of red satin ribbon.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

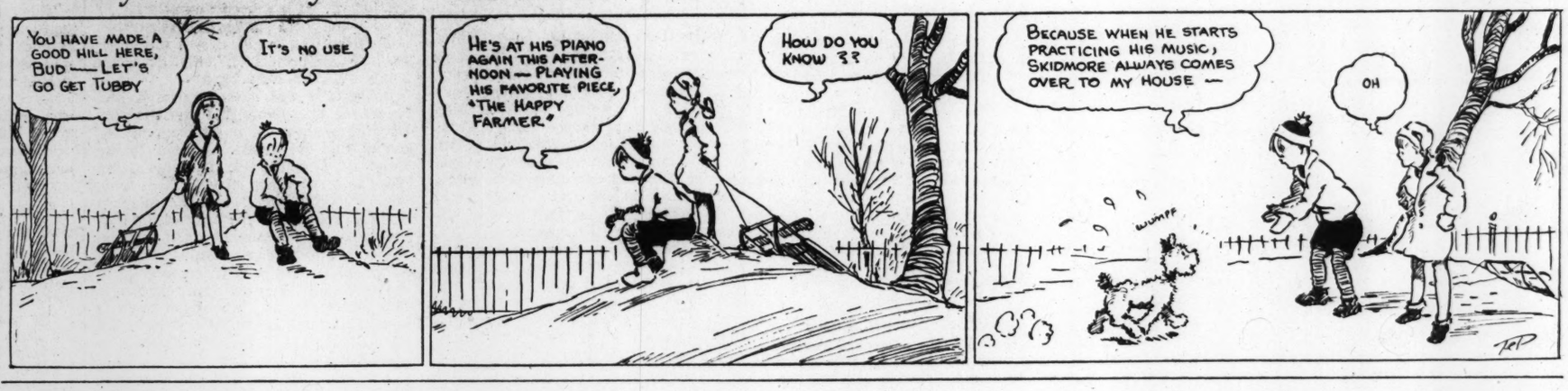
1. The finding alive of Lincoln Ellsworth and Capt. Hollick-Kenyon at Byrd's abandoned Little America.
2. The explorers were last heard from on November 23, 1935, when they started their airplane flight across Antarctica from Dundee Island to the Ross Sea.
3. A landing party from the Discovery II, the British Royal Research ship.
4. $35,000,000,000.
5. In his speech at Lincoln, Nebraska, he urged: (1) the restoration of the home market to American farmers; (2) the retirement of poor land, and a slowing up of reclamation projects; (3) encouragement of co-operative marketing; (4) a subsidy to stimulate new uses for land on which surplus crops have been produced. The administration of these methods would be handled by the land-grant colleges in order to free agriculture from politics.
6. Rudyard Kipling.
7. Japan; because its demand for naval parity with England and the United States was refused.
8. Dr. Albert Einstein.
9. The crusading energy for the oil sanctions has been relaxed; and the oil embargo, for the time being, has been pigeonholed.
10. Officials report that this is necessary to face the alleged threats of aggression from two fronts, Germany and Japan.
11. 14,008,000,000 rubles—approximately $3,100,000,000.
12. Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, has granted Bruno Hauptmann a reprieve, which may mean 90 more days for him.
13. George Arliss.
14. The increase is 11 per cent over 1935.
15. Howard Hughes, a young movie producer from Hollywood, is America's newest speed king of aviation. His record for the flight was 9 hours, 27 minutes, 10 seconds.
16. (1) 6 per cent of the voters would support any war the Government might declare, but 95 per cent qualified their support; (2) 15 per cent emphasized that they would support no war; (3) 33 per cent would bear arms "only after United States territory had been invaded."
17. The Court unanimously ruled that $200,000,000 of processing taxes must be returned.
18. Miguel M. Gomez.
19. They plan to dig a canal through Eritrea to the Red Sea, so that the waters may be syphoned to form an inland sea in the torrid Danakil country, which lies below sea level.
20. At the age of 48, Hoppe has won the three-cushion billiard championship, which he now adds to his 18.1 balkline championship and the cushion carom title. He is now rated as the greatest billiard player of all time.

Do Right

DO RIGHT tho pain and anguish be thy lot;
Thy heart will cheer thee when the pain's forgot;
Do wrong for pleasure's sake, then count thy gains;
The pleasure soon departs; the sin remains.
—*Bishop Shuttleworth*

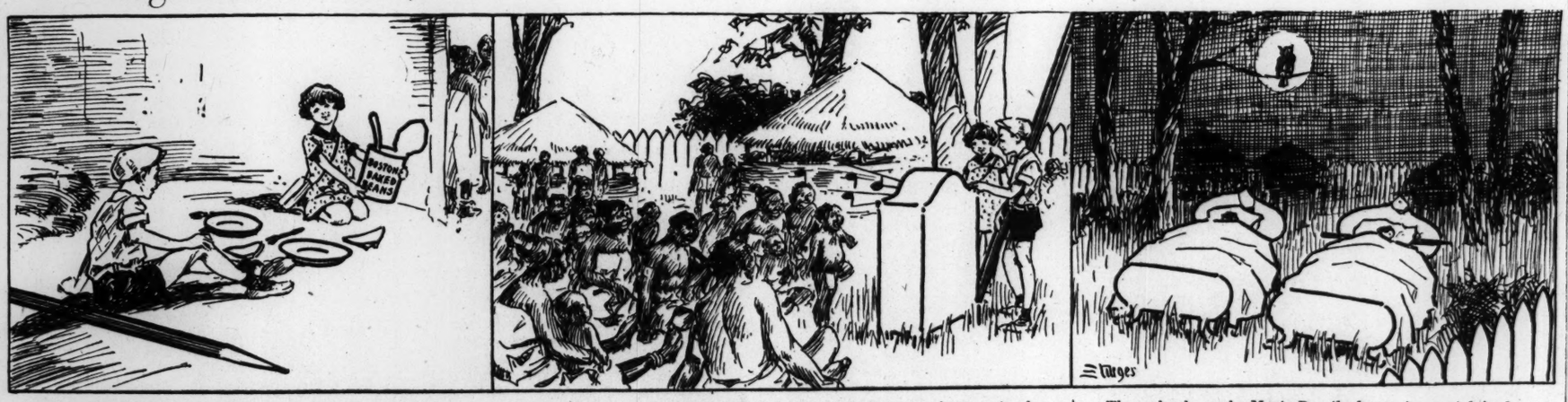
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Retreat*

By LE PELLEY


YOU HAVE MADE A GOOD HILL HERE, BUD — LET'S GO GET TUBBY
IT'S NO USE.
HE'S AT HIS PIANO AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON — PLAYING HIS FAVORITE PIECE, "THE HAPPY FARMER."
HOW DO YOU KNOW ??
BECAUSE WHEN HE STARTS PRACTICING HIS MUSIC, SKIDMORE ALWAYS COMES OVER TO MY HOUSE —
OH
WUMPF

The Magic Pencil—*A Bit of Home*

By STURGES



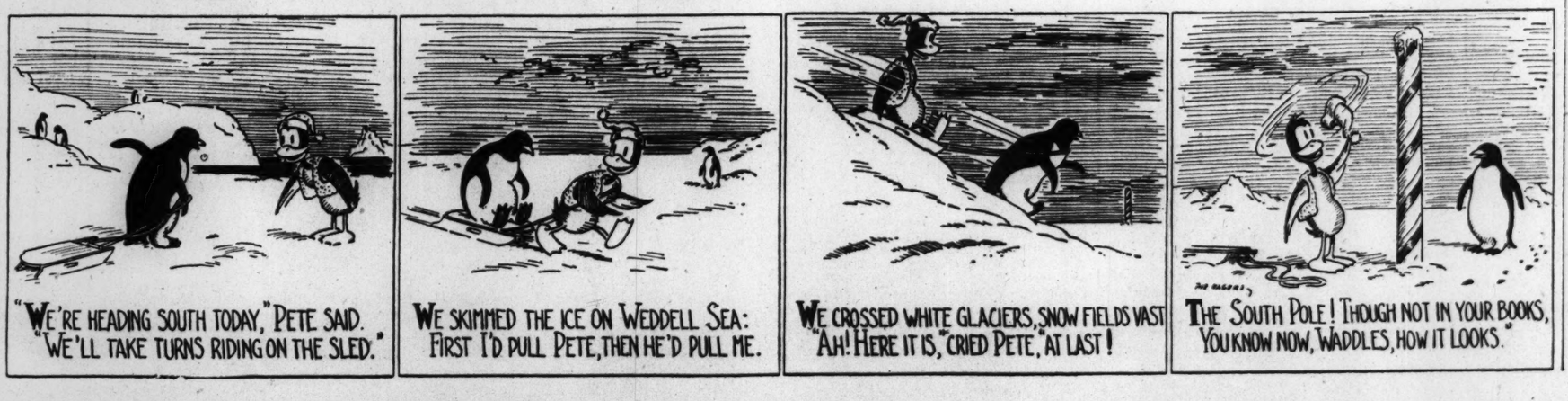
Robin and Midge are enjoying the hospitality of the chief; but the Magic Pencil gives them a touch of home.

After the feast on Boston beans, they draw a radio set and entertain the natives with some real music

Then, thanks to the Magic Pencil, they enjoy a night's sleep in beds such as they used to have at home

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ah! The South Pole!*

By THE HAGERS


"WE'RE HEADING SOUTH TODAY," PETE SAID. "WE'LL TAKE TURNS RIDING ON THE SLED."
WE SKIMMED THE ICE ON WEDDELL SEA: FIRST I'D PULL PETE, THEN HE'D PULL ME.
WE CROSSED WHITE GLACIERS, SNOW FIELDS VAST "AH! HERE IT IS," CRIED PETE, AT LAST!
THE SOUTH POLE! THOUGH NOT IN YOUR BOOKS, YOU KNOW NOW, WADDLES, HOW IT LOOKS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Neutrality's the Thing

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man.

MACBETH was right. And Shakespeare's universality is again confirmed. Who can be all these things? Not Senator Nye, who in eagerness to establish a case for strict American neutrality in any future war was less than wise in attacking President Wilson at a Senate committee hearing last week. Not Senator Carter Glass, whose speech in reply to the Nye charges exhibited warm personal loyalty to the wartime President, but failed to answer the question of the United States' ability to remain neutral in the event of another major war.

Perhaps Senator Glass felt it unnecessary to go into that. Yet the effect of a speech that asked why the United States should not have loaned money to its war customers, and why it should not have traded in war supplies, will be to imply to many persons that, after all, this conduct is above reproach. And many will be the more ready to accept such a view because it is uttered in defense of a greatly admired President. It would be a mistake to suppose that war trade was the only reason for American entry into the World War. It would also be a mistake to suppose that war trade had nothing to do with that entry.

Who can be . . . neutral, in a moment? No man, and certainly not a nation. The United States has been trying almost since the very beginning of its career as an independent country to preserve neutrality while others fought. And it has not succeeded because neutrality meant the right to support war by supplying the belligerents with *matériel* instead of the right to refuse to support war by refusing to supply the warring nations.

The isolationist point of view which Senator Nye expounds may be a step ahead of a fictitious neutrality-with-trade attitude. But if the United States intends to keep out of war "next time" it should examine the paths that led it into war in the past. Even embargoes on shipments of goods to warring countries have failed in the past, as when Jefferson applied an embargo only to have it flounder amid the demands of commercial and agricultural interests. In 1807 the United States was trying a measure similar to that now sponsored by the Senate Munitions Committee and finding it wanting in one of its most important functions.

The Monitor has pointed out the dangers of a so-called "strict" neutrality law's breaking down under the pressure of actual events, and has shown itself in favor of legislation that would leave the President powers of discretion in the application of embargoes. This would not mean a return to insistence on those rights, to which Senator Glass has alluded, to trade with either or both belligerents in a war. It would mean rather a willingness to withhold trade from that nation which had been adjudged by the rest of the world, as represented in the League of Nations, to be an outlaw. In any general war there will not be two belligerent groups. There will be an aggressor and a group upholding law—a law written into the Covenant of the League and agreed to by most of the countries of the world, and acknowledged also in the Kellogg Pact, to which the United States is a signatory.

Any sound approach to the question of American neutrality must be made on a basis of things as they are, not as some of us would wish them to be, nor as they used to be. If Senator Nye's deduction about President Wilson had any bearing on the course of neutrality efforts, it must have been intended to indicate the dangers of entrusting the President with discretionary powers—that is, with the privilege of co-operating with a collective system to help check a lawbreaker's assault on world peace. But history shows that Presidents have rarely abused the part in foreign relations which the Constitution has given them, and it is not likely that additional powers granted in an act of Congress would be misused.

The best thing that could come out of the Nye-Glass encounter would be a thorough re-examination of the neutrality question, both in the light of recent successes of the collective security ideal, and of the United States' position as member of a community of nations which are more and more relying on law instead of war to settle their disputes, and in which recognition of law the United States must soon take a leading part.

A. Barry Bacon

TO HAVE lived so that one's footsteps "on the sands of time" move steadily and logically along the ascending path toward higher concepts of Life eternal is an achievement recognized by thinkers throughout the ages as the ultimate of a successful career. Such an achievement remains as a memorial to A. Barry Bacon.

A native of Pontiac, Mich., he moved to Boston in 1895. He became vice-president and later president of Chandler & Company, one of the oldest specialty stores in New England. He became interested in Christian Science after his arrival in Boston, and thereafter it became a guiding influence in his career. Besides applying this religion in his business, social and personal experiences, he became active in church work, was for many years head usher and finally president of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and was likewise active in a branch church in Marshfield, Mass.

Perhaps a feature of Mr. Bacon's attitude toward living which endeared him to his business and church associates was best epitomized in his closing remarks last June when he was made president of The Mother Church: "By steadfastly relying on God for divine guidance, all our workers together have steered a wise course and built up the activities of this great movement." Those who knew Mr. Bacon best recognized that he here expressed the key to the wisdom he demonstrated in his own acts.

On Saturday the Boston Transcript said editorially: "The passing of A. Barry Bacon deserves to be marked with deep respect, for he was one of Boston's most helpful citizens." Those who worked with Mr. Bacon in business, church or community affairs will warmly agree.

Still the Same Question

FACT gave fancy rather a jolt recently in the field of physical science, judging from an article in the Literary Digest. The search for the origin of "life," like the medieval quest for transmuting base metals into gold, persists in the laboratories of the chemists and bacteriologists. Arrhenius, Swedish chemist, played with the theory that it came to the earth from the sky, riding a meteor.

Fascinated by this Valkyrian-like speculation, a University of California bacteriologist took a stony meteorite, washed it with soap and water and antiseptic, and discovered in its inside a fine specimen of bacteria which he felt very likely originated from regions beyond the earth. Now, Mr. Sharat Kumar Roy of the Field Museum, Chicago, upsets the applecart, so to speak. He took four meteorites, and, alas! the only bacteria he could find were obviously common and not a bit celestial, quite of the earth, earthy, in fact. Evidently the first meteorite wasn't properly washed. "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" was asked nearly 2000 years ago.

Finding More Money for Miners

THE issue of strike notices by the British coal miners has given an added urgency to eleventh hour negotiations. The tin. still available in which to avert a disastrous conflict is short; but the outlook is a little less dark than it was a few weeks ago. This is due to the fact that the owners are beginning to realize, first, that the men have a very strong case in demanding a substantial increase of wages; and secondly, that public opinion is running decisively to the side of the workers.

By some means more money must be found for the miners. That is the conclusion which few dare to resist. Coal is a product essential to Great Britain both for domestic use and as an export which pays for imports. Upon the continued working of this industry depends the prosperity of the country; yet a decent living wage is denied to a large proportion of the men engaged in it. They have many grievances, but the only grievance whose redress they are insisting on at the present moment is that of low pay.

An increase of two shillings a day in every district is their demand. They stand together. It is not enough to offer them increases in the more prosperous areas. It is in the least prosperous areas, where pay is lowest, that the addition is needed most.

The Government has been busily at work behind the scenes. It has secured an undertaking from the owners to set up selling agencies, which will lead to better prices and more revenue in the future—but not immediately. To cover the gap, it has induced big consumers and distributors of coal to pay a higher price. But such an arrangement, though it will bring more revenue temporarily to some producing districts, will not help the exporting districts, which sell coal abroad in competition with state-subsidized coal from other countries. The upshot is that the claims of the miners in the poorest districts cannot be met unless the resources of the industry throughout the whole country are pooled.

Though the men are determined and many of the owners are intransigeant, both sides desire a settlement. If means can be found to offer a substantial increase of wages a strike will be avoided. But that will not be the end of the question. There is no great industry in Britain which is so behindhand in its organization as mining. A minority of owners in every district is able to stand in the way of that reorganization from the center which is necessary to its prosperity.

The discontent of the men is due, not only to poor pay for dangerous work in squalid areas, but to the feeling that their business is not being conducted with high efficiency. They know that the trade of the country depends upon them. They assert that it is the duty of the Government to insist that their interests should be protected, if necessary by applying pressure to the owners. It is hoped that the larger issue will be ventilated in Parliament when the Government brings in its promised measure for the nationalization of the mining royalties.

How to Be Neutral

Book News of the Day

SCHOLARLY sedateness has enveloped in a quiet, neutral-colored jacket a volume that ought to be clad in red, white and blue. For CAN WE BE NEUTRAL?, by Allen W. Dulles and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, published in New York by Harper ($1.50), for the Council on Foreign Relations, is a book-ful of practical patriotism and sound Americanism.

And it makes almost literal the statement that yesterday's news is today's history. Most of the events recorded and analyzed in a remarkably simple yet thorough manner by Messrs. Dulles and Armstrong are, if not "hot off the press," still lukewarm. Even Sir Samuel Hoare's resignation from the British Cabinet in consequence of the Ethiopian peace plan is not too recent for discussion in these pages.

* * *

Yet well-seasoned history—though no more than is necessary to clarify the American neutrality question—also is examined, so that the reader may, if he wishes, trace the development of the American attitude toward other people's wars from the time of the United States' first notable effort to keep neutral in the midst of armed strife. That was in Jefferson's time, during the Napoleonic Wars. America's War of 1812 was the reward of a policy that demanded Freedom of the Seas to trade as freely as in peacetime.

It seems no wonder that that was so, however, practical understanding of the questions involved and the moral attitude of people toward war being what it was. Said Jefferson in a letter (and national leaders are usually not too far ahead of or behind their times): "Since it (war in Europe) is so decreed by fate, we have only to pray that their soldiers may eat a great deal." Another of his letters is interesting for its expression of the hope that "the new world will fatten on the follies of the old."

Evidently there is no folly like fattening on it. In 1914 a similar temptation called a similar desire into play. But, as the authors of this work point out, before the war boom had bloomed, months before a war loan had been made, the United States had adopted a line on neutrality that, logically followed, must have led to war.

* * *

But the examination of history is a secondary purpose of the Council on Foreign Relations in sponsoring this publication. The prime purpose is to give Americans an understanding of the failure of past neutrality policies, and of the limitations and weaknesses of any effort merely to keep out of a war that has already started. The message of this book—and it is a clear message, hard to argue down—is that no fixed policy can be laid down in advance of actual contingencies, and that no policy short of co-operation with other nations in their efforts to establish peace on a basis of law can be depended on to keep America out of war.

Some definite proposals are offered in the light of the study the authors have made of that elusive and perhaps illusive thing called neutrality. Space does not permit their examination here—which should not matter since all good citizens will recognize that for them this is "required reading." C. W. M.

Mirror of Opinion

The Next Step Toward Peace

THE alternative to the discredited and discarded peace plan is not to stand at ease and fall out, but to take the next step forward. This, of course, is the step which the peace plan was deliberately intended to forestall and prevent. We are back again face to face with the vital oil sanction, and with the threat of war which Signor Mussolini has breathed—probably without knowing, himself, whether he means business or not. To impose the oil sanction is part of our covenanted pledge; for it does not become a military sanction through Signor Mussolini's choosing to make it a *casus belli*. It is one of those strictly economic sanctions which are compulsory, and not optional, under Article XVI. And this brings us to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech, which was much the most important of the forward-looking speeches in the debate.

In answering Dr. Dalton's question whether we had asked the other powers besides France what their attitude would be in case of an attack upon this country by Italy, and whether any of them had refused assistance, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that if there were danger of attack, this attack must be in the Mediterranean. All the states-members, therefore, were not asked, but only those bordering on the Mediterranean. The attitude of France was by far the most important to us; and "from the powers we asked, and from France in particular, we had the most complete and loyal assurance that they would come to our aid if we were attacked by Italy." The Government, he continued, had had a good deal of information from various quarters that, if they were to proceed with oil sanctions, Signor Mussolini might depart from his declared intention of replying to economic sanctions by measures of a non-warlike character. But this, Mr. Chamberlain announced, need not necessarily retard the imposition of oil sanctions. If the League should decide that oil sanctions should be applied and that they could be effective, and the British Government were satisfied that "all the members of the League who matter are not only ready to give us assurances, but are prepared to take their part in meeting an attack which might be sudden and unexpected, then we, too, are prepared to play our part and to agree to the imposition of an oil sanction."

Here is a fair, open and honorable offer, and we believe that it will be accepted. We believe that those assurances will be implemented. We believe that the oil sanction will be imposed. We believe that it will be effective. We believe that, at last, the rule of law and justice will be vindicated. This, and this alone, will bring Signor Mussolini to his senses; and by so doing will illumine with a ray of hope the darkest corners of the world of international affairs.—*Economist* (London).

Our Unspoiled Village

OUR New England village, tucked in the Berkshire Hills, is still unspoiled, so the city folks tell us with a patronizing smile. Whether they mean, that like our old-fashioned sweetmeats, we are nicely preserved, or whether they refer to the fact that as yet we have no glaring red-front chain store, they wisely do not state. Suffice it to say they find no "welcome" sign as they enter and no "Good-by, Come again," as they depart. Named for our first minister, we still live in a pervading atmosphere of dignified tradition, felt by even the most reckless driver who unconsciously slows down on our street.

We have two churches, one with a tall spinsterish pointed spire, and another with a more robust steeple. Both have bells tuned to competing theology. They ring solemnly once a week, calling on a Sabbath morning the few faithful ones to remember the day is holy.

Our houses are white, set well to the sidewalk on our long elm-shaded street. One is a salt box, one a Dutch colonial, one is pillared, one has a cupola, and the rest a sturdy mixture of heavy beamed, oak-floored, giant chimneyed structures that have witnessed many generations light their hearth fires.

New England Doorway

Honeysuckle grows on our garden fences, wistaria or roses over the front doors. Lemon lilies and red peonies adorn our borders. We have an occasional lopsided box bush by the gate. Every woman grows perennials, works in the garden, and knows the names of her plants. We exchange cuttings. But we have no Garden Club.

* * *

As a group, we do not move with modern trends. Our schoolhouse, perched upon a high ledge, is still the district variety of 100 years ago. The new psychology leaves us cold. Children should be seen and not heard. If they form complexes, it will not be because of any silly pampering on our part.

We have no Babbitt, no Rotary Club, and no moving-picture theater. Someone once left us money for a small library, but it has never been built. Instead, you will find in almost every house, carefully kept behind glass doors, Caesar's Campaigns in Gaul, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Macaulay's History of England, Shakespeare's plays, Hawthorne, Emerson and a sprinkling of Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, and the soundest of the new thinkers.

The eldest of our street, a dear little bright-eyed woman of ninety-six, takes the Yale Review and lends it to all who wish. And I would say in passing that our village street has more old ladies than any other place I know of with the exception of that part of England of which Hugh Walpole delights to write.

In the fall each one of us buys at least one new book to be passed around for the reading of the long winter's evenings. This gives us forty or more of the season's books to be used as our own circulating library.

Just the other day I sat in an old Boston rocker in a story-book parlor full of antiques and heard our Yale Review lady tell how excited she was when her father brought home the much-talked-of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that had just been published, and how they sat down that evening to hear their father read it aloud.

The portraits of our ancestors hang on our walls. To substantiate our no mean heritage, we reach out for our family records. We know who we are and are inclined to be proud of it. So proud of it, in fact, that we have never thought it necessary to organize ourselves into a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Like true descendants, we are in our village a bit wary of allying ourselves with societies that might some day dictate our loyalties.

* * *

Our town history reveals that as a community, we are strictly average. We have never sent a Congressman to Washington, nor a judge to the Supreme Court. We have not even produced a famous man of the cloth. Our closest exposure to greatness was when our twenty-sixth President, Theodore Roosevelt, in passing through on the train, came out on the car platform at our junction and told the people assembled that there was no more beautiful scenery in the world than that of our own Berkshire Hills. While we had always thought this ourselves, his absolute assertion strengthened any doubters among us.

Though never having produced a noted writer, we have several times been "written up." Once in Harpers, once in the Atlantic, and once by a best-selling novelist who stayed in the community just one week and went out to write a book that had our valley for its flavor and our traditions for its meat. All this might have been forgiven had she not declared us a group of New Englanders completely gone to seed and our lands usurped by the Poles who alone appreciated them. This we naturally resented. Nor was our pride properly assuaged until one of our number at a village book-club meeting gave with dramatic flair a vivid impression of the author as she came to spy out her old colonial mansion that she described as having the most beautiful fan window in America.

Time was when our village and its environs had industries. There was the harness maker, the cabinetmaker, a shear factory, a carding mill, a small hat factory, and at one end of the street an ironworks where shire molds and gudgeons were forged. By the falls of the river was the old grist-mill where the great wooden wheel can yet be seen that made possible the grinding of the farmers' golden corn. All have gone, leaving but a wheel, a tall chimney, a quaint little red shop to tell of handcrafts transplanted to the machines of the city.

It is in these strenuous times that our let-not-thy-left-hand-know-what-thy-right-hand-doeth co-operation comes in. Is coal scarce in a widow's bin? Is food diminishing in the buttery? Is an oil stove needed? If so, it is then we move, an efficient community agency, that quietly tends the spark of village life without aid of a federal trumpet.

* * *

Of course, all this individuality of our community that asserts itself in spite of modern regimentation is alluring to outsiders, and although it is probably the last thing that these city people really want for themselves, because it is different, they experience a certain hankering to locate within our borders. To establish "a colony." To start a "movement."

Not long ago a dapper little dramatist spotted us. With a keen appreciation of what atmosphere means, he decided that our village was the ideal spot to launch his theater project. If only he could locate an abandoned barn.

Cooper's it was, and because it had long been an eyesore, it being the only building in town whose owner permitted circus bills, we rather rejoiced to see Ringling's acrobats and elephants giving place to large white letters which read, "Community Players." From that moment its progress became the topic of the day.

Most of us, when money had been on the good old standard, had been accustomed to go to the city occasionally to see the season's latest. Now, thanks to this new movement, we should have to go no farther than Cooper's old barn. We were inclined to incredulity, but that is instinctive.

We went to the first performance. Some, with the thought that there might be improvement, went to the second. A few went to the third and walked out.

* * *

But while we have thus successfully survived a movement, we cannot elude those keen-eyed city folks who watch for a "For Sale" sign in our midst. With their architects, they come. One noble old salt box on an outlying western hillside has been completely absorbed into an imposing manor house of a movie magnate.

Other old dwellings are being similarly remodeled beyond recognition, while either to shut themselves in or us out, they are erecting high stone walls. We sigh as we remember the picket fence. And yet we knew from the beginning that between these city hobbyists and ourselves there was already an invisible wall. Whether they are improving things, we quietly wait to see. But of one thing we are sure, our unspoiled village that for its very simplicity has made universal appeal is now definitely on its way out. Soon, only as a fragrant recollection, will it be remembered.

H. S. H.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Leaving Mexico to the Mexican"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter addressed to your paper by Mr. Robert Hammond Murray deserves an explanation why some American citizens believe in "leaving Mexico to the Mexican." In the first place, George Washington warned our nation to avoid foreign entanglements. This applies to Mexico as well as European countries. Secondly, if our nation were to interfere in the present religious crisis effecting the Mexican people, there would be no end of requests to pull the irons of the churches out of the fire. With revolution merely a pastime in Mexico and the South American countries, it is better for our nation not to be meddlers in other peoples' affairs. G. W. J.

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

The Inevitable Surprise

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PEOPLE are beginning to realize that history does not move in predestinate grooves. Or perhaps people have known this all along, and it was only the historians who invented theories of rigid "economic interpretations" and such. Today the man in Washington most keenly appreciating the inevitability of the unexpected is Gerald P. Nye, who a week ago was the father of the neutrality program, the cross-examiner of J. P. Morgan, the young man upon whom fortune had smiled and would perhaps keep on beaming until . . . well, no goal could be too lofty.

The cinema and Messrs. Nordhoff and Hall have recently made us familiar with flogging through the fleet. Once in a great while somebody is flogged through the United States Senate. It is an experience when one of the verbal boatswains is that whip-lash Virginian, Carter Glass: you know something has happened to you.

The chief victim when Senator Nye had the misfortune to accuse Woodrow Wilson of falsification was not Senator Nye. It was the neutrality program and the munitions investigation, both of which are worthy of better things than to be scuttled on the reef of personal indiscretion. Just now there is a possibility that both have been shackled and vitiated—flogged through the Congress. This is not inevitable. Public sentiment, after all, was manifestly behind both policies, and congressmen knew it. But the prospects of a strong neutrality bill, and for further productive work of the munitions committee, are equally darkened.

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Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt's difficulties seem to increase. The cyclonic seas into which his budget for 1937 set sail have grown increasingly heavy with each passing day since that afternoon—a short fortnight ago today—when six faithful senators sat in their chamber as the budget message was read and the others flocked outside to hear the Supreme Court upset it.

Indeed, it almost seems as if one of the most provocative dicta of Benjamin Disraeli were this year to be tested. In the eighties, writing in the fullness of his experience, that resourceful and cynical statesman produced one of the most interesting if less known of his political novels, "Endymion," which includes a fine portrait of his dominant and successful predecessor, Lord Palmerston. Disraeli makes Palmerston say: "A ministry which is upset by its finances must be essentially imbecile."

This remark appears to mean that the politician who can't fool the people on finance isn't worth his salt. Such a suave and astute romanticist as Disraeli, such a bold and aggressive empire builder as Palmerston, must have had a considerable contempt for strict budget accounting. They were spectacular Prime Ministers, and Franklin D. Roosevelt sometimes shows a trace of their characteristics.

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There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt for his part, and the Republican leaders for theirs, are equally confident of victory in November. Day before yesterday, at Newark, N. J., the President said: "The overwhelming majority believes what we are doing is useful and that the liberties of self-government still exist." Read that in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's many recent appeals to the common man, and his apparent disregard for things that would commonly be regarded as severe liabilities, and you have a picture of apparent confidence.

That this outward sureness is inward, too, is asserted by many who are close to the President. It certainly pervades the atmosphere of his biweekly press conferences, which have lost most of the asperity of last summer, and are bland once more. This explains why all Mr. Roosevelt's recent addresses have been keyed to a note of aggressive confidence, not pausing to reason with middle-of-the-roaders.

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Thus, an election-year budget with a visible deficit of over $2,000,000,000 and apparently inevitable additions to that of $3,000,000,000 more, can hardly be called going to the country on the economy issue. The President seems to feel not only that free spending is necessary to the national welfare, but that it will not be repudiated by the voters. His own original budget, it is true, is not so gloomy as the budget which Congress and the Supreme Court are between them making for him. But President Roosevelt cannot avoid responsibility for whatever deficit is raised against him; spending is in the air and he started it.

The best test of his fiscal policy will be not only if he affixes a veto to the bonus bill, but whether he brings pressure upon loyal administration senators to sustain his veto. Last year Senators Harrison and Robinson, the very wheels of the administration chariot in the Senate, upheld the President. Now they have endorsed the bonus bill. A veto is one thing—admirable, courageous, altogether praiseworthy—but any President has it in his power to work for the sustaining of his veto within proper limits. That is the test of the 1937 budget. If by Mr. Roosevelt's efforts the bonus is vetoed and the veto sustained, it will greatly hearten those who, like Under Secretary of the Treasury T. Jefferson Coolidge, have regretfully drawn off from the New Deal.